



## ecology and environment, inc.

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International Specialists in the Environment

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Paul LaCourreya

FROM: Martha Walters, Ecology and Environment, Inc. *NW*

THROUGH: Patty Cook *RC*, Ecology and Environment, Inc.

DATE: June 10, 1988

SUBJECT: Oil Process Company - TDD F9-8804-009

According to TDDs F9-8804-009 and F9-8804-010, FIT is in the process of conducting a RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) of Oil Process Company. The Preliminary Review (PR), a subpart of the RFA, was completed on May 31, 1988. As part of the PR, HRS factors were evaluated and a determination was made that the site was unlikely to be eligible for the National Priorities List. This RCRA PR can be considered the equivalent of a CERCLA PA. Therefore, a PA complete status should be recorded for the site.

*PA + PR  
complete  
6.10.88  
pol*

d/mw/oil

recycled paper

Elise -  
this is SI + RFA Complete

NFRAP  
CAD 050 806 850  
oil process co.

RFA  
Report to  
Karen Schwein  
RCRA

Jul 7. 28. 88

(You may need to make up the 5-part file.)

① EVT → A, SII, 070188, N, F, T  
SII → C, N

~~070188~~

② EVT → ZCI, 070188, N, F, T

*Site Inspection*

Purpose: RCRA Facility Assessment

Site: Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, California 90058  
Los Angeles County

*Unsigned*



HAZARDOUS  
SITE  
EVALUATION  
DIVISION

## Field Investigation Team Zone II



CONTRACT NO.  
68-01-7347

**ecology and environment, inc.**

International Specialists in the Environment

Site Inspection 1211

Purpose: RCRA Facility Assessment

Site: Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, California 90058  
Los Angeles County

Unsigned

CERCLIS ID #: CAD050806850

TDD#: F9-8804-009

PAN #: FCA0806CAA

Prepared by: Martha Walters

Report Date: July 1, 1988

FIT Review/Concurrence:

*Patty Cook* 6-30-88

Submitted to: Paul LaCourreya  
Site Screening Coordinator  
EPA, Region IX



**ecology and environment, inc.**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

On November 13, 1987, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) revised procedures for planning and implementing off-site response actions. This policy, "Revised Procedures for Planning and Implementing Off-Site Response Action," amends the original off-site policy issued in May 1985 and incorporates changes required under Section 121(d)(3) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986. The purpose of the off-site policy is to prevent CERCLA wastes from contributing to present or further environmental problems by directing these wastes to treatment facilities determined to be environmentally sound. This determination will be made by conducting RCRA Facility Assessments (RFAs) at RCRA regulated sites which currently, or may in the future, accept CERCLA wastes. Additional information is necessary to determine if this facility is eligible for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL) under CERCLA. Oil Process Company (Oil Process) has been identified by the EPA as a facility requiring a RFA to determine if the facility is environmentally sound to accept CERCLA wastes in the future. The EPA requested Ecology and Environment's Field Investigation Team (FIT) to conduct this RFA and to make a recommendation regarding the sites' eligibility to accept future CERCLA wastes.

For the purposes of evaluating a facility's acceptability under the off-site policy, the RFA will consist of two stages. The first stage, the Preliminary Review (PR), consists of evaluating existing information to identify and characterize potential releases to the environment and conducting an off-site drive-by of the facility. This information will be used to focus investigative activities to be conducted during the second stage of the RFA, the Visual Site Inspection (VSI) which consists of an on-site visit. The purpose of the VSI is to confirm and supplement information obtained during the PR stage regarding potential or actual releases at the facility, and to determine if sampling or remedial measures are necessary.

This report summarizes information obtained during the PR and VSI regarding releases from the facility and the site's eligibility for NPL listing. Information sources utilized include interviews and file searches at the EPA, Department of Health Services (DOHS); Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD); Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB); and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD), and a site visit with Oil Process representatives.

## 2. FACILITY DESCRIPTION

The Oil Process Company facility is located at 5756 Alba Street in Los Angeles, California, directly adjacent to Vernon and Huntington, California (see Site Location Map, Figure 1). The site is located in Township 2S, Range 13W, and Section 15. Oil Process is a transporter and treatment/storage/disposal (TSD) facility for the recovery and recycling of organic and inorganic wastes. The facility is owned and operated by David and John J. Lidyoff and has been at this location since 1979. Oil Process was previously located at 3540 Emery Street in Los Angeles from 1935 to 1979 where they operated a similiar facility (1). Figures 2 and 3 show the reported facility configurations in 1984 and 1987 (2,3). The facility receives aqueous wastes contaminated with oil, heavy metals and sludge (10). Appendix A shows the wastes reported by the facility to be suitable for receipt.

The property was owned by the Vanderbilt family estate from 1920 to the mid-1960s. During the 1920s through 1940s the property was occupied by Western Talc Corporation, a manufacturer and distributor of various talc products used in personal hygiene. The site was vacant from the early 1940s through the mid 1950s. The site was occupied by Wolman Metals from the mid 1950's to the early 1960s. Wolman Metals cut and distributed sheet metal products, but used the site only for warehouse and storage purposes. Continental Towing leased and utilized the property as an office and impound yard in the mid 1960s. In 1965 the property was purchased for investment purposes by Miller and Stewart, a general partnership, and the lot remained vacant until 1979, when Oil Process occupied the site (13).

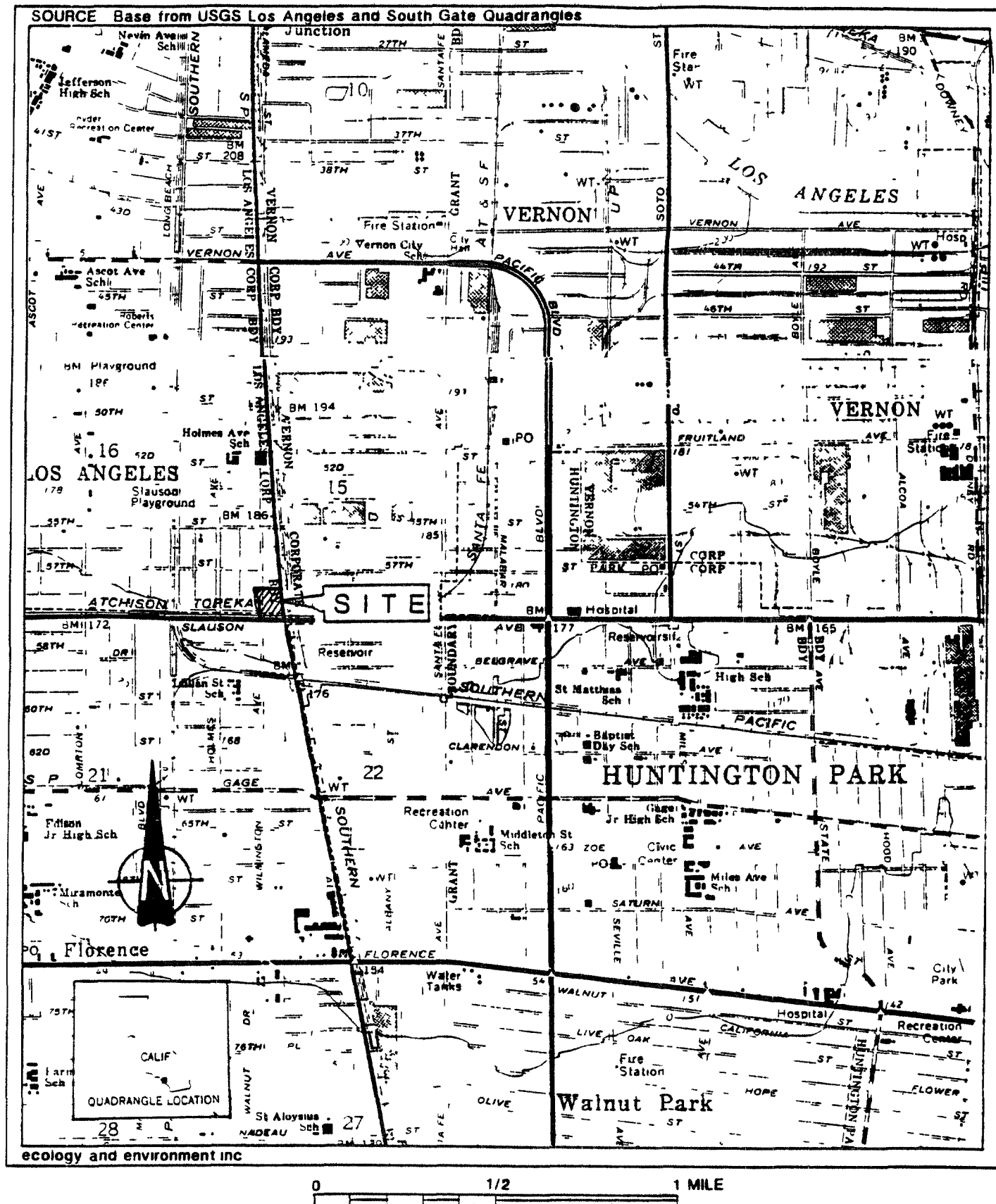
Oil Process initiated its transportation operation on-site in late 1979. In August 1980 the facility notified the EPA that they were operating as a transporter of hazardous wastes and the EPA issued them an identification number. Oil Process began planning a waste processing facility in 1980. The construction, acquisition of equipment, and permitting processes with various agencies began in 1982. The facility began receiving waste streams for processing and treatment and began discharging treated effluent to the sewer in June 1985. RCRA Parts A and B applications were filed simultaneously with California DOHS in 1984. The DOHS issued Oil Process a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit on June 3, 1985 (13).

Oil Process transports hazardous waste generated from treatment processes to the following Class 1 and/or Class 2-1 sites in California: BKK-West Covina, BKK-Chula Vista, Chemical Waste Management-Kettleman City, Operating Industries-Monterey Park, Environmental Protection Corporation-Fellows, Casmalia Resources-Casmalia, Demenno-Kerdoon, Compton (5).

The facility consists of six main areas: a transportation office; a vacuum truck parking area; a transfer station; an industrial waste treating plant area; a truck maintenance shop area; and an on-site laboratory (2).

Wastes are received at Oil Process in the following manner: The facility is contacted by a new or old generator and/or transporter with a request for treatment. At this time, the facility establishes a profile (the treatability and pricing) for the waste. If the waste is accepted for

treatment, a profile number is given and the wasteload is either picked up by one of Oil Process' trucks or delivered to Oil Process by the customer. When a truck is admitted on-site, a sample is pulled and tested against the



**FIGURE 1**  
**SITE LOCATION MAP**  
**OIL PROCESS COMPANY**  
**57566 ALBA STREET**  
**LOS ANGELES, CA**

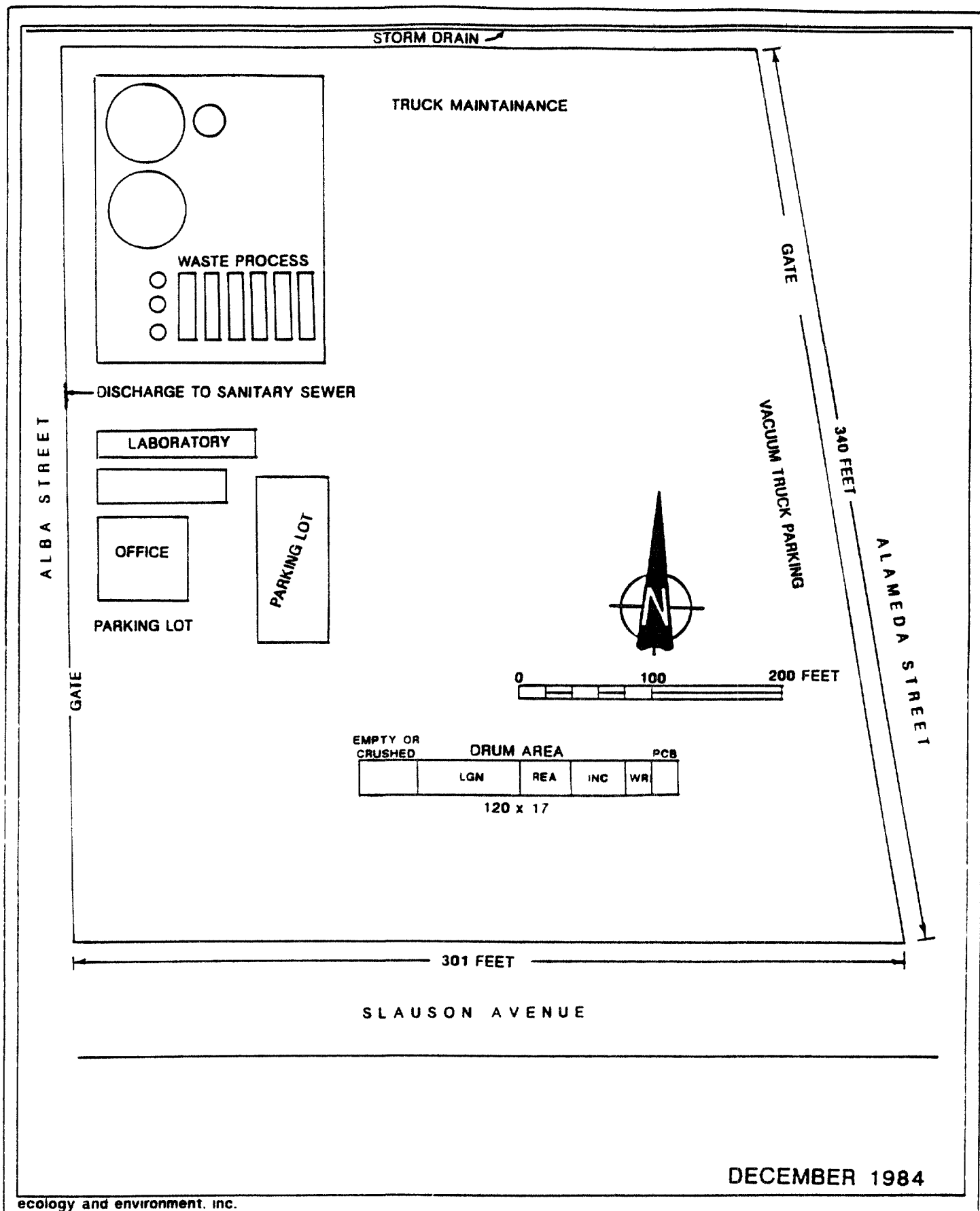
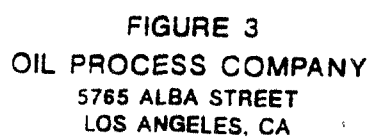


FIGURE 2  
OIL PROCESS  
5756 ALBA STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA





**OIL PROCESS COMPANY**  
5765 ALBA STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA

original profile. The sample is taken to an on-site laboratory where analyses are conducted for total organic carbon, sulfides, phosphates, ammonia, PCBs and nine metals (see Appendix D for a complete list of analyses). The test results determine treatability and the treatment process required. If the waste is determined to be treatable under a scheme authorized by the facility's permit, the waste streams are segregated into several categories (indicated in Section 3.5) for treatment before they are sent into the primary clarifiers for initial processing (16). Oil Process' waste process involves physical/chemical treatment of wastes received at the facility. The chemical treatment includes the following (not in sequential order):

- o water and air stripping of vapors;
- o neutralization of wastes to produce a pH of 7-8;
- o oxidation/Reduction-for detoxification of cyanides, sulfides, organic sulfur compounds, pesticides, lead, phenol;
- o pH modification to break emulsions, insolubilize chemical species, control chemical reaction rates, neutralize organics or inorganics;
- o precipitation to remove inorganic metal ions from water solutions; (which are produced in many industrial processes);
- o flocculation to agglomerate suspended solids, gels and electro-statically charged particulates into particles or masses large enough to settle in a liquid medium such as water; and
- o sedimentation of heavy particulates, removal of e.g. sand ,talc, muds, heavy oils, by continuously-operating screw conveyors which discharge the heavy slurry to a continuously-operating vacuum drum filter. The filter cake is discharged to a solids waste box for disposal to a permitted disposal site.

The physical treatment includes the following:

- o dewatering and drying of slurry to produce a filter cake containing 10 to 15 % water content which is suitable for landfill disposal to a permitted disposal site; and
- o flotation of non-miscible oils by gravity in the air flotation unit.

The end products from these treatment processes are effluent water for sewer discharge, volatile organic contaminants (VOCs) generated from other wastes, and sludge cake (10).

The effluent is continuously tested for the LACSD treatment standards before being discharged to the sewer. If the effluent does not meet local treatment standards, it is sent back through the treatment system (see Appendix D for a list of standards). The condensed VOCs from the stripping tower are manifested to the Rollins facility in Texas for incineration. When the carbon in the adsorption system is saturated (spent), it is sent off for regeneration. The sludges are sent through either a filter press or

a vacuum filter system. The supernatant liquid from the filter press is sent to the tank treatment system. The filter cake is sent off-site under manifest as hazardous waste to a Class I landfill (10).

## 2.2 Regulatory Permits:

The following permits have been issued to Oil Process (16):

- USEPA: RCRA Permit; Part A application.
- DOHS: Hazard Waste Facility Permit.
- California Highway Patrol: Hazardous Material Transportation.
- State of California Board of Equalization: Treatment Facility Permit.
- Los Angeles County Health License.
- South Coast Air Quality Management District: Permits for the incinerator and stripper; air pollution, waste water treatment, oil storage.
- Los Angeles City Fire Department: permit to construct.
- City of Los Angeles Department of Public Works: Sewer Industrial Discharge Permit.

Copies of these permits appear in Appendix D.

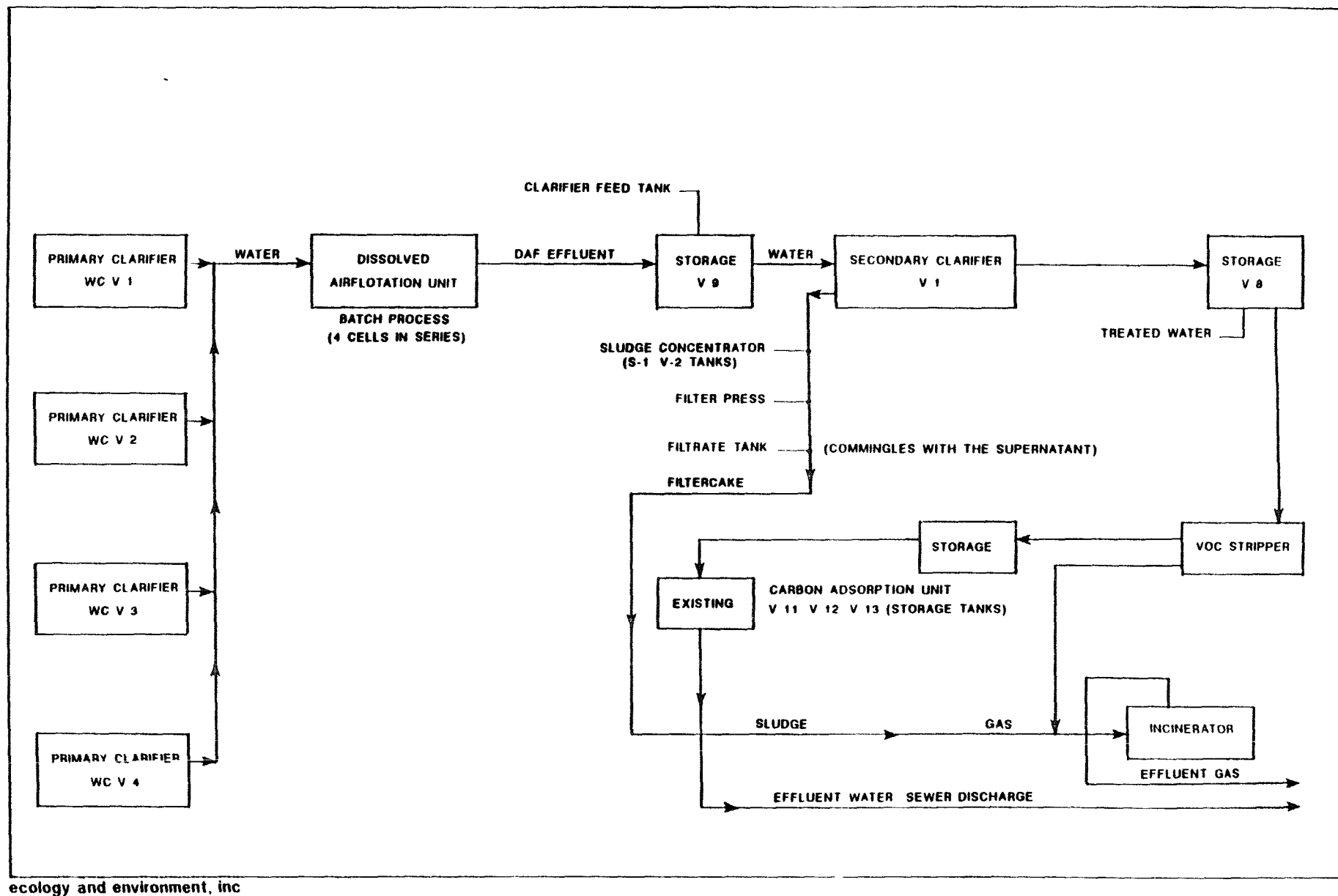


FIGURE 5  
OVERALL PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM  
OIL PROCESS COMPANY

### 3. DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS

Distinct Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) have been identified to evaluate potential on-site sources of releases to air, surface water, groundwater, soil, and subsurface gas. A SWMU is defined as any discernible waste management unit at a RCRA facility from which hazardous constituents might migrate, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid and/or hazardous waste (16). FIT observed a small, blue soil stain on the southwest corner of the facility during the April 13, 1988 drive-by of the facility. When questioned about this area of concern during the VSI, facility representatives explained that the stain was probably diluted paint wash-off from their storage tanks.

All treatment units, storage tanks, waste storage areas and associated piping, except for the steam piping from the boiler to the stripper, are located above ground. Twenty-nine units have been identified as SWMUs, although the exact number is unknown. They are listed below in Table 1 and described individually on the following pages. Unit descriptions include: startup/closure dates; wastes managed; release controls; history of releases; and conclusions regarding potential for soil/groundwater; surface water; air; and subsurface gas releases. SWMU locations are shown on Figure 4.

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF SWMUs

- Unit 3.1-Process Area Sump
- Unit 3.2-Yard Runoff Sump
- Unit 3.3- Collection tank next to sump
- Unit 3.4-Truck Washout Sump
- Unit 3.5-Primary Clarifiers-(WC-V-1,2,3,4)
- Unit 3.6- Dissolved Air Flotation Unit
- Unit 3.7-Storage Tank V-9
- Unit 3.8-Storage Tank V-1
- Unit 3.9-Treated Water Storage Tank
- Unit 3.10-Filter Press
- Unit 3.11-Filtrate Tank
- Unit 3.12-Sludge Hopper
- Unit 3.13-Sludge Storage Unit (Tanks V-2,S-1)
- Unit 3.14-Storage Tank V-10
- Unit 3.15-Contaminated Water Stripper

Unit 3.16-Carbon Adsorption Unit

Unit 3.17-Storage Tanks V-11, V-12, V-13

Unit 3.18-Incinerator

Unit 3.19-Laboratory Building

Unit 3.20-Storage shed next to lab

Unit 3.21-Baker Tanks

Unit 3.22-Vaccum Truck Yard

Unit 3.23-Blowdown for the boiler

Unit 3.24-Two catch-alls near the air stripper

Unit 3.25-Catch hole next to V-8 tank

Unit 3.26- Drum Storage Area

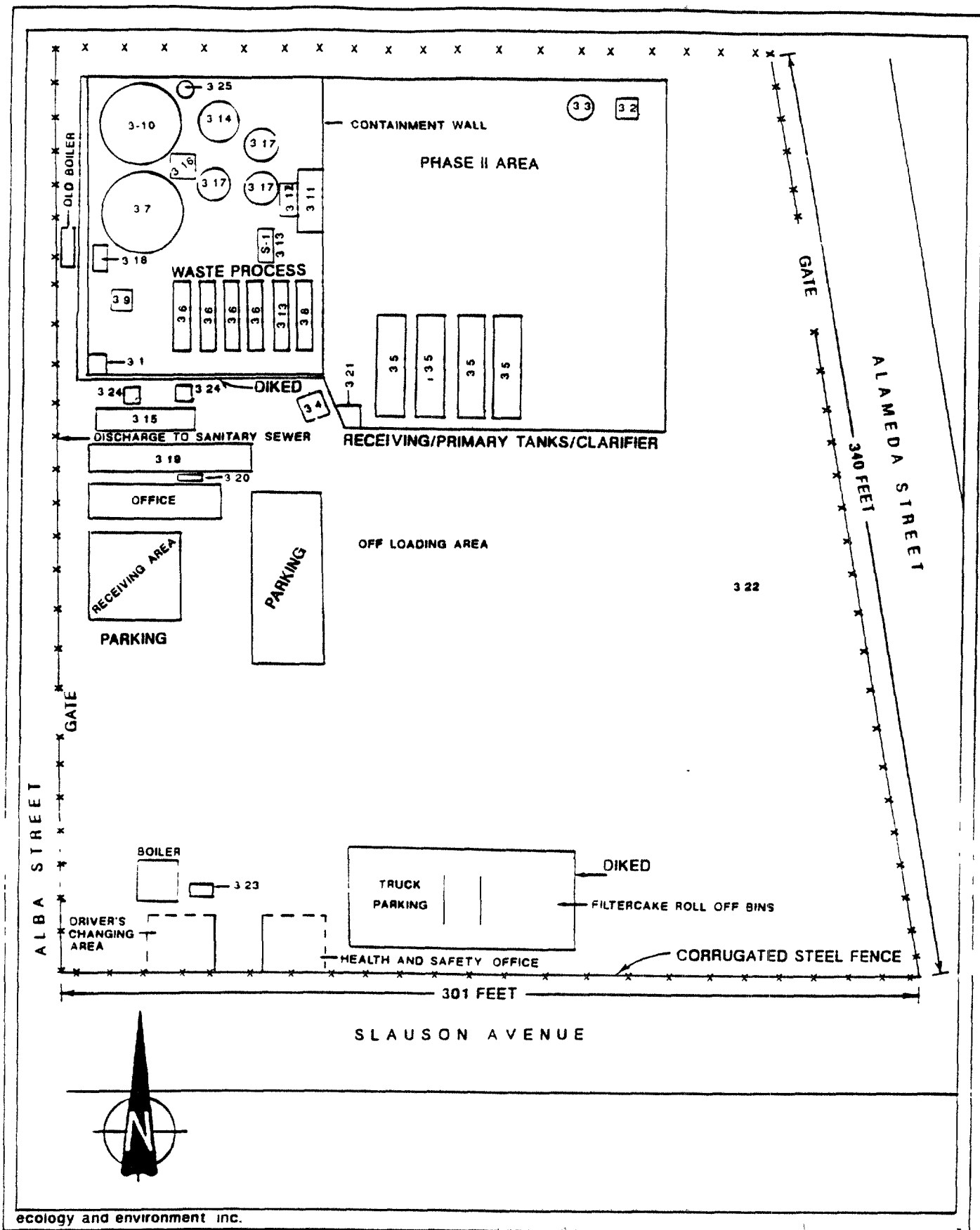


FIGURE 4  
 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT LOCATIONS  
 OIL PROCESS COMPANY  
 5765 ALBA STREET  
 LOS ANGELES, CA

### 3.1 Process Area Sump

#### 3.1.1 Information Summary:

##### Unit Description:

The unit is located in the northwestern section of the facility, adjacent to the waste process tanks. The unit has a one hundred gallon capacity, is constructed of 12" monolithic concrete and is continuously pumped by a level sensitive pump to maintain a specific liquid level.

##### Date of Startup:

The unit has been in service since 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

This unit collects washdown water from the waste process tanks. The washdown water for this unit comes from V-8, the treated water storage tank. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown and varies according to wastes accepted for treatment.

##### Release Controls:

All of the wastes are re-routed through the facility's treatment system and the sump is constructed of 12" monolithic concrete to prevent any seepage from this unit.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.1.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the facility is sloped to collect water from the treatment process area to this unit. The water is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is sloped to collect water from the treatment process area to this unit. This water is re-routed through the treatment system.



Air Release Potential:

There is a moderate potential for past and on-going air releases from this unit due to the large volume of waste that passes through this unit; and spillage, and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the waste stream that is deposited in the sump.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.2 Yard Runoff Sump

#### 3.2.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This unit is located in the northeast corner of the facility and has a capacity of 300 gallons. The unit serves as a washdown area for truck exteriors; the washdown water goes into this sump and is then pumped into an adjacent tank. This unit is constructed of 12" thick monolithic concrete and is continuously pumped by a level sensitive pump to maintain a specific liquid level.

##### Date of Startup:

The unit began operation in 1983.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Wastes from this unit are washdown water from truck exteriors which is pumped into an adjacent tank. Wastes constituents in the washdown water are similar to those wastes accepted for treatment.

##### Release Controls:

This unit is constructed of 12" monolithic concrete and washwater from the sump is continuously pumped into an adjacent tank.

##### History of Release:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.2.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the sump is constructed of concrete and any washwater from this unit is pumped into an adjacent tank. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water because any washwater is pumped into an adjacent tank and the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to collect water in this sump.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going air releases since this is an enclosed unit and any vapors would be captured by the adjacent connecting tank.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, the potential for release is considered low.

### 3.3 Collection Tank next to Yard Sump

#### 3.3.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This unit is located in the northeastern corner of the facility and is a 300-gallon tank used to collect washwater from the adjacent yard sump. According to facility representatives, this water is analyzed in the lab for discharge limitations and is re-routed through the process treatment system.

##### Date of Startup:

The unit began operation in 1983.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Wastes managed from this unit include washwater that has been collected in the yard sump and pumped into this tank. These wastes are then analyzed by the facility's lab and re-routed through the process treatment system.

##### Release Controls:

All storage and process tanks are operated with two feet of freeboard. To maintain freeboard, all tanks are equipped with high level alarms, automatic shutoff valves and ground level indicators to show the level of tank contents.

##### History of Releases:

No records of releases were found in the documents reviewed and the area appeared to be well maintained at the time of the VSI.

#### 3.3.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the area is constructed of 12" monolithic concrete and washwater from this unit is re-routed back through the process treatment system. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water since the tank is enclosed and the washwater is pumped back into the process treatment system .

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the waste stream during the transfer of waste through the piping connecting this unit to the yard sump and treatment system.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.4 Truck Washout Sump

#### 3.4.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

The truck washout sump is located adjacent to the influent waste receiving area for washout of off-loading trucks. The sump has a capacity of 3000 gallons. The entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to collect water in this sump. The unit is constructed of 12" thick monolithic concrete and is continuously pumped by a level sensitive pump to maintain a specific liquid level.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

There are a variety of accepted wastes from the washout of off-loading trucks that are deposited into this unit. The exact composition of these wastes are unknown and varies according to wastes received.

##### Release Controls:

The unit is constructed of 12" monolithic concrete and all wastes from this unit are re-routed through the facility's treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.4.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit is constructed of 12' monolithic concrete and all wastes are re-routed back through the facility's treatment system.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water since the wastes are re-routed back through the treatment system and the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to collect water in this sump.

Air Release Potential:

There was a documented air release from this unit during the VSI. FIT monitored this area with a HNU (photo-ionizer) and recorded a reading of 3.5 ppm. Once FIT moved away from this area, the reading dropped back to background level, 0.5 ppm. This reading indicates that this hot spot is localized and could pose a worker-related contamination-exposure problem.

There is a medium potential for past or on-going air releases from the sump due to the large volume of waste that passes through the unit.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.5 Primary Clarifier Units (WC-V-1,2,3,4)

#### 3.5.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This water clarification unit is used as a physical treatment process to remove phosphorus, turbidity, oil and grease, and metals. After the waste load has been sampled and analyzed by the lab, and the treatment scheme has been determined, the waste load is taken to the influent receiving area where the categorized influent is deposited into primary clarifiers prior to processing in the air flotation unit. There are four primary clarifiers which the facility uses in this process. They are WC-V-1, WC-V-2, WC-V-3, and WC-V-4. Each of these sub-units receive different categories of influent (A,B,C) to be processed on-site. The facility's discharge requirements, as designated by the LACSD, are listed in Appendix D.

##### WC-V-1

WC-V-1 receives category A influent for treatment. Category A influent includes oily wastewater, machine coolants as well as restricted heavy metals (as designated by LACSD). The capacity of this clarifier is 20,000 gallons.

##### WC-V-2

WC-V-2 also receives category A influent for treatment. The capacity of this clarifier is 20,00 gallons.

##### WC-V-3

WC-V-3 receives category B influent for treatment. Category B influent includes aqueous metal wastes. The capacity of this clarifier is 20,000 gallons.

##### WC-V-4

WC-V-4 receives category C influent for treatment. Category C influent includes waste treatment sludges. The capacity of this clarifier is 20,000 gallons.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

The wastes managed include oil and grease, aqueous metal wastes, and waste treatment sludges.



Release Controls:

The entire waste process area is located within a six- foot containment wall and the entire facility is concrete paved.

History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

3.5. Conclusions

Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the clarifiers are above ground and enclosed in a concrete-floored bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water because all waste from this unit is pumped into the dissolved air flotation unit and the unit is enclosed in a concrete-floored, bermed area.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in wastestreams during the transfer of waste from the piping connecting these units.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.6 Dissolved Air Flotation Unit (DAF) (V-3,4,5,6)

#### 3.6.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

As part of the clarification process, the dissolved air flotation unit is used to remove macroscopic oil and suspended solids in a series of four flotation cells. These cells are designated V-3, V-4, V-5, and V-6 and are located in the northwest corner of the facility. The separated oily material is routed to storage tank V-10 while the aqueous effluent is routed to storage tank V-9, for further treatment.

##### V-3

V-3 is a steel-lined tank with a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

##### V-4

V-4 is a steel-lined tank with a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

##### V-5

V-5 is a steel-lined tank with a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

##### V-6

V-6 is a steel-lined tank with a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

The DAF unit receives wastes from the primary clarifiers. The exact composition of the waste stream at this stage of the treatment process is unknown and varies according to the wastes received.

##### Release Controls:

All storage and process tanks are operated with two feet of freeboard. To maintain freeboard, all tanks are equipped with high level alarms, automatic shutoff valves, and ground level indicators to show the level of tank contents.

##### History of Release:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

### 3.6.2 Conclusions

#### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the DAF unit is located above ground and the entire facility is concrete paved and drains into the process area sump. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

#### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases for surface water since the tanks are above ground and the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to collect water in the process area sump.

#### Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the wastestream during the transfer of waste from the primary clarifiers to the DAF unit.

#### Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.7 Storage Tank V-9

#### 3.7.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

Aqueous effluent from the DAF unit is pumped into storage tank, V-9, pending further treatment. This unit serves as the feed tank for tank V-1, which is part of the secondary clarification system. The unit is located in the northwest corner of the facility. V-9 is steel-lined and has a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

This unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

The wastes managed include DAF effluent, which contains metals and VOCs.

##### Release Controls:

All storage and process tanks are operated with two feet of freeboard. To maintain freeboard, all tanks are equipped with high level alarms, automatic shutoff valves and ground level indicators to show the level of tank contents.

##### History of Releases:

No evidence of any releases have been found in documents reviewed or was apparent during the VSI.

#### 3.7.2 Conclusion

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the tank is located above ground and the entire facility is concrete-paved. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to collect water in the process area sump. Water from this sump is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the wastestream during the transfer of waste from the DAF unit to this tank.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.8 Storage Tank V-1

#### 3.8.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This unit is located in the northwest corner of the facility. After the water is stored in storage tank V-9, water is pumped to V-1, the coagulation and mixing tank. Chemicals, such as aluminum sulfate and ferric chloride are added to this water to separate oil and water and to remove metals. The supernatant is then pumped to V-8, the treated water storage tank. Any sludge from this unit goes to S-1 and Tank V-2. V-1 is a steel-lined tank with a capacity of 10,000 gallons.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

This unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

The wastes managed are effluent from V-9 that contains oil, water, and metals that are either separated or removed in this unit. The exact composition of these wastes are unknown.

##### Release Controls:

All storage and process tanks are operated with two feet of freeboard. To maintain freeboard, all tanks are equipped with high level alarms, automatic shutoff valves, and ground level indicators to show the level of tank contents.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.8.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the tank is above ground and enclosed in a concrete-floored bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases to soil and groundwater would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water since the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to capture any water in the process area sump.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the wastestream during the transfer of waste from tank V-9 to this tank.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.9 Treated Water Storage Tank, V-8

#### 3.9.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This unlined steel tank is located in the northwest corner of the facility and has a capacity of 100,000 gallons. Water is pumped from Tank V-1 to this tank and is treated to meet LASCDC discharge limitations (see Appendix D for standards). Water is then pumped into the contaminated water stripper unit.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Wastes managed in this unit include oil and water. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown.

##### Release Controls:

All storage and process tanks are operated with two feet of freeboard. To maintain freeboard, all tanks are equipped with high level alarms, automatic shutoff valves and ground level indicators to show the level of tank contents.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.9.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the tank is above ground and is enclosed in a concrete-floored, bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases to soil and groundwater would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped in the process area sump to capture any water.



Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the wastestream during the transfer of waste from tank V-1 to tank V-8.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.10 Filter Press

#### 3.10.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

The filter press is located in the northwest section of the facility. The area size of this unit is sixty feet. Concentrated sludge from Tanks V-2 or S-1 is processed (dewatered) through the filter press to produce filter cake. The filter cake is dewatered to 10 to 15% water content (is suitable for landfill disposal) is put into a sludge hopper, then into roll-off bins. The filter cake is properly disposed of Chem Waste or Casmalia (Class 1 sites).

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Sludges precipitated from V-2 and S-1 and floatable solids from the DAF unit are transferred to and passed through the filter press. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown but generally contain oily sludge and heavy metals.

##### Release Controls:

An oblong metal container beneath the filter press catches any residual water from the unit. This water is re-routed back (via a transfer pump) into the treatment process. The entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any water in the process area sump.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.10.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the filter press is above ground and enclosed in a concrete-floored bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases to soil and groundwater would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water since the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to captured any water into the process area sump.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the wastestream during the transfer of waste from DAF unit through the filter press unit.

Subsurface Gas Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.11 Filtrate Tank

#### 3.11.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

The filtrate tank is located in the northwest corner of the facility and has a capacity of 1500 gallons. Sludge from tank V-1 goes through the filter press (filtrate) and flows to the filtrate tank, commingles with the supernatant and makes filter cake which is put into the sludge hopper.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Sludges, from categories A, B, and C, pass through the filter press and are sent to this unit and commingle with the supernatant. The exact composition of these wastes are unknown.

##### Release Controls:

All storage and process tanks are equipped with high level alarms and automatic shutoff valves on the inlet to the tanks in addition to having two feet of freeboard and ground level visual indicators to show the level of tank contents.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.11.3 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the tank is above ground and enclosed in a concrete-floored bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is concrete paved and any spillage from this unit would drain into one of the facility's sumps.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the wastestream during the transfer of waste from the filter press to this unit.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.12 Sludge Hopper

#### 3.12.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

The sludge hopper is located in the northwest section of the facility. The sludge hopper consists small boxes (5 cubic ft.) that are used to transfer the filter cake from the filter press to the roll-off bins for ultimate disposal at a Class 1 landfill.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

The wastes managed from this unit is filter cake which is processed through the filter press. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown.

##### Release Controls:

The release controls are unknown.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.12.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the sludge hopper is located above ground and the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to capture any waste water into process area sump.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any wastewater into the process area sump.

##### Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past and on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the waste stream during the transfer of waste from the filter press to this unit.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.13 Sludge Storage Unit (Storage Tanks V-2/S-1)

#### 3.13.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This unit is located in the northwest section of the facility. Tank V-2 is a steel-lined tank with a capacity of 10,000 gallons and S1 has a capacity of 2,500 gallons. Sludge from V-1, the coagulation and mixing tank, is pumped into these tanks(S-1 and V-1) and the concentrated sludge is pumped by the filter press feed pump to the sludge filter press.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Wastes managed from this unit includes concentrated sludge that has been processed through the secondary clarifier. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown and varies according wastes being treated.

##### Release Controls:

All storage and process tanks are operated with two feet of freeboard. To maintain freeboard, all tanks are equipped with high level alarms, automatic shutoff valves and ground level indicators to show the tank level contents.

##### History of Releases:

No evidence of releases from this unit was found in documents reviewed nor was apparent during the VSI.

#### 3.13.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since these tanks are above ground and the entire facility is enclosed in a concrete-floored bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases are unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water from this unit since the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any water in the process area sump. The collected water is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.



Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going air releases due to spillage and volatilization of organic compounds in the waste stream during the transfer of waste from tank V-1 to this unit.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.14 Storage Tank V-10

#### 3.14.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This unit is located in the northwestern section of the facility. The tank is steel-lined and has a capacity of 20,000 gallons. This unit is used as a holding tank for slop oil that has accumulated from the primary clarification unit. This waste oil is shipped to an outside recycler (DeMenno/Kerdoon or Industrial Services) for treatment and reuse.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

This unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Wastes managed from this unit include slop oil from the primary clarification unit. The volume of oil recovered and shipped for recycling is dependent upon the volume of oily waste water influent and the oil concentration in the waste water. These wastes are shipped to an outside recycler for treatment and reuse.

##### Release Controls:

All storage and process tanks are operated with two feet of freeboard. To maintain freeboard, all tanks are equipped with high level alarms, automatic shutoff valves and ground level indicators to show the level of tank contents.

##### History of Releases:

No evidence of releases from this unit was found in files reviewed or was apparent during the VSI.

#### 3.14.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the tank is above ground and the facility is enclosed in a concrete-floor bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water from this unit because the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to capture any water into the process area sump. The collected water is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the waste stream during the transfer of waste from the primary clarification unit to tank V-10.

Subsurface Gas Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.15 Contaminated Water Stripper

#### 3.15.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This unit is located in the northwestern section of the facility. The contaminated water stripper removes volatile organics from the treated water stored in tank V-8. The water stripper is a 42 inch diameter column with 13 feet of random polypropylene packing. The feed is heated and enters the column above the packed bed and is distributed by a liquid waste distributor 8 inches above the packing. Liquid in the bottom of the tower flows to the reboiler and is used to maintain a constant head on the effluent pump. VOC's are stripped out of solution. The vapors that have been separated from the influent are condensed to return them to the liquid phase. This liquid, consisting of concentrated volatile organics, is sent to the carbon adsorption unit for more complete separation. The treated water from the adsorption unit is stored in storage tanks V-11, V-12, V-13 for sewer discharge. The unit is designed to process 75 gpm of contaminated water.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1986.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

The wastes managed from this unit come directly from the treated water storage tank V-8 and presumably contain volatile organic carbon compounds.

##### Release Controls:

The entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any releases into the process area sump. Any wastewater leakage from this unit would be re-routed through the treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating that a release has occurred from this unit or was apparent during the VSI.

#### 3.15.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater since the unit is located above ground and the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any water into the process area sump. The collected water is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.

Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any water into the process area sump. The collected water is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.

Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going air releases from the stripper; all waste vapors are vented out of the top of the tower to the scrubber and incinerator.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.16 Carbon Adsorption Unit

#### 3.16.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

The carbon adsorption unit is located in the northwest section of the facility. Treated water from the contaminated water stripper is sent to this unit for more complete separation of volatile organic compounds. The unit consists of two tanks (6 ft x 5 ft), and is used to reduce oil and grease contained in the effluent to meet LACSD discharge requirements. The carbon from this unit is changed every 4 to 5 months.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1986.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

This unit is used to reduce remaining oil and grease contained in the effluent to meet LACSD discharge requirements. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown.

##### Release Controls:

The entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to capture any releases into the process area sump. Any wastewater leakage from this unit would be re-routed through the treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

No evidence of releases from this unit was found in files reviewed and was not apparent during the VSI.

#### 3.16.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater since the tanks are above ground and the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any wastewater releases in the process area sump. Any collected water is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to capture any wastewater releases in the process area sump. Any collected water is re-routed through the treatment system.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going air releases since it is part of an enclosed system.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.17 Storage Tanks V-11, V-12, V-13

#### 3.17.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

These storage tanks are located in the northwest section of the facility. Each tank is steel-lined and has a capacity of 25,000 gallons. Treated water from the carbon adsorption unit is stored in these tanks and analyzed according to LACSD standards for proper sewer discharge.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Treated water from the carbon adsorption unit is stored in these tanks. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown.

##### Release Controls:

The entire facility is concrete-paved and sloped to capture wastewater releases into the process area sump. Any wastewater leakage would be re-routed through the treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

No evidence of releases from this unit was found in files reviewed and nor was it apparent during the VSI.

#### 3.17.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater since these tanks are above ground and the entire facility is concrete-paved and sloped to capture wastewater releases into the process area sump. The collected water would be re-routed through the treatment system.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water from this unit because the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any wastewater releases in the process area sump. The collected water is re-routed through the treatment system.



Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the waste stream during the transfer of waste from the carbon adsorption unit to these tanks.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.18 Incinerator

#### 3.18.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

This unit is located in the northwest section of the facility. The incinerator unit receives waste gas streams from the following sources:

- 1) Air flotation waste gases from the flotation cells in the DAF;
- 2) organic gas from the contaminated water stripper; and
- 3) vapors from all the process holding tanks storage area.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of the incinerator is 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

The incinerator accepts waste gases from the contaminated water stripper; vapors from all of the process holding tanks; and gases from the DAF cells. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown.

##### Release Controls:

As part of the SCAQMD permit conditions, the incinerator operates at a temperature of 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit to prevent any uncontrolled release to the atmosphere (see Appendix E for permit conditions). The unit has an automatic shut down control device to maintain and monitor any air releases.

##### History of Releases:

Oil Process is inspected by SCAQMD around 3 or 4 times a month and has no record of violations with this agency.

#### 3.18.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going releases to soil or groundwater since this unit is located above ground and the entire facility is enclosed in a concrete bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases to soil and groundwater would be unlikely.

Surface Water Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to capture any water in the process area sump.

Air Release Potential:

There is medium potential for past or on-going air releases due the possibility that fugitive vapors could escape from the unit. The incinerator is permitted by the SCQAMD and there are no records of any violations from the unit.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.19 Laboratory Building

#### 3.19.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

The laboratory building (750 sq.ft.) is located north of the facility's office building. Analysis of chemical components is conducted in this unit when an incoming waste load is received at the facility. When a truck is admitted on-site, a sample is pulled and given a log number and tested against the load's original profile. The sample that is to be analyzed is put into two-quart containers and analyzed for a list of chemical components (see Appendix D for the complete list). The test results are taken to the off-loading area and the front office; a complete report is given to the process engineering department. The two samples are then stored in the storage shed next to the lab building for approximately thirty days. After thirty days the samples are put into the treatment system for proper treatment.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of the lab is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Samples of incoming wastewater and wastewater in various stages of the treatment process are handled in the lab.

##### Release Controls:

Release controls for the lab are unknown.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating a release from this unit.

#### 3.19.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from the lab. Volumes of wastes handled in these units are low and containers are stored on-site for less than three months. The entire facility is concrete paved and providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water because any small waste sample would go into the lab's sink drain and be

re-routed into the facility's treatment system.

Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past and on-going air releases due to the limited waste volumes handled in the lab. Sample containers are low volume, therefore large volumes of spillage would not be likely.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.20 Storage Shed next to the lab

#### 3.20.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

There is a storage shed that is located next to the lab to store duplicate lab samples for no longer than three months. This metal shed is approximately 6ft x 8ft. The samples are disposed into the treatment system for processing.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Lab samples are stored in this unit for up to three months.

##### Release Controls:

Release controls for this unit are unknown.

##### History of Releases:

No evidence of releases from this unit was found in documents reviewed or was apparent during the VSI.

#### 3.20.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater since the entire facility is concrete paved and any leakage from the shed would be captured in the process area sump. This collected water is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water since the entire facility is concrete paved and any leakage from the shed would be captured in the process area sump. This collected water is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going air releases due to limited volumes of wastes handled in the shed. Sample containers are low volume; therefore large volumes of spillage would not be likely.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.21 Baker Tanks

#### 3.21.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

There are four Baker tanks located adjacent to the waste process area that are used for waste storage before being sent to the primary clarifier for processing. These tanks have a capacity of 20,000 gallons.

##### Date of Startup:

According to facility representatives, Oil Process has been leasing Baker tanks since 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

These tanks are used to store primary clarifier wastes before the treatment scheme commences.

##### Release Controls:

The entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any releases into the truck washout sump. Any wastewater leakage from this unit would be re-routed through the treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

According to the September, 1987 EPA RCRA Compliance Inspection Report, the Baker tanks were not located on a bermed area and large areas below the tanks were contaminated with waste that had dripped from the tanks' valves. There was a follow-up letter from the facility to the EPA stating that they had ameliorated the problem. The area appeared to be well kept and clean during the VSI. Compliance of the clean up was confirmed during the VSI.

#### 3.21.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater since the Baker tanks are located above ground and the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any wastewater into the truck washout sump. The collected water is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.



Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water because the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any wastewater into the truck washout sump. The collected water is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.

Air Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the wastestream during the transfer of waste from the piping connecting these units. The Baker tanks have closed tops and are vapor proof.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.22 Vacuum Truck Yard

#### 3.22.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

The vacuum truck yard, located in the eastern section of the facility, has been used as the facility's transportation truck yard since 1979.

##### Date of Startup:

The vacuum truck yard has been in operation since 1979.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

This is the facility's vacuum truck parking area; trucks are ususally empty but on occassion trucks with full loads are parked overnight. The waste types are assumed to same as those which have been properly submitted by the facility.

##### Release Controls:

The entire facility is concrete paved and sloped to capture any wastewater leakage into the truck washout sump. The collected water is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

No evidence of any releases from this unit was found in documents reviewed or was apparent during the VSI.

#### 3.22.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit because the entire facility is paved and is sloped to capture any releases in the truck washout sump. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water from this unit since the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any releases in the truck washout sump.

##### Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going air releases since this area is primarily a vacuum truck storage yard.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.23 Blowdown for the boiler

#### 3.23.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

The blowdown for the boiler is used to lower the amount of total dissolved solids in the boiler. This unit has a capacity of 1000 gallons and was installed in 1987. The boiler water is changed every eight hours to "soften" the water and pumped into the blowdown unit. The water from the unit is then pumped back into the facility's treatment system.

##### Date of Startup:

The unit was installed in 1987.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently active.

##### Wastes Managed:

Wastes managed in this unit include metals and assorted solids that have passed through the boiler.

##### Release Controls:

The blowdown water from this unit is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.23.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the entire facility is concrete paved and any water from this unit is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water from this unit because the entire facility is concrete paved and any water from this unit is re-routed through the facility's treatment system.

##### Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going air releases since any steam from this unit is re-captured in the above ground piping that is connected to the incinerator.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.24 Two catch-all basins near the air stripper

#### 3.24.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

Two concrete catch-basins are located in the waste process section, near the air stripper. These basins are approximately ten feet apart and lead into the truck washout sump. Each basin has a grated cover and a capacity of 50 gallons. The purpose of these basins are to capture any run-off from the waste process area and is drained into the nearby sump.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

The catch basins are currently in operation.

##### Wastes Managed:

Waste process run-off is captured in these basins; they lead to the truck washout sump. The exact composition of these wastes is unknown.

##### Release Controls:

There is underground piping that connects this unit to the truck washout sump. The collected wastewater is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence to indicate any releases from this unit.

#### 3.24.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the basins lead directly into the truck washout sump where the collected water is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water since the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture wastewater in the truck washout sump. The collected water is re-routed through the treatment system.

Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past and on-going air releases due to spillage and subsequent volatilization of organic compounds in the waste stream during the transfer of waste from the catch basins to the truck washout sump.

Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, the potential for release is considered low.

### 3.25 Catch-hole next to Tank V-8

#### 3.25.1 Information Summary

##### Unit Description:

There is a concrete catch-hole (below ground) next to V-8, the treated water storage tank which is used to collect rain water or washdown water from hosing down the process area. This unit has a capacity of 7500 gallons. The water from this unit is re-routed through the treatment system.

##### Date of Startup:

The startup date of this unit is 1985.

##### Date of Closure:

The unit is currently operating.

##### Wastes Managed:

The catch-hole is used to collect rain water or washdown water from hosing down the process area. The exact composition of this water is unknown.

##### Release Controls:

Any washwater is collected in this catch hole and re-routed through the treatment system.

##### History of Releases:

There is no evidence indicating any releases from this unit.

#### 3.25.2 Conclusions

##### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past or on-going releases to soil and groundwater because any wastewater would be captured in this unit and re-routed through the treatment system.

##### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going releases to surface water since the entire facility is concrete paved and is sloped to capture any wastewater back into the facility's treatment system.

##### Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past or on-going air releases from this unit because only rainwater or rinse water from the facility is hosed into this catch hole.



Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPA's RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

### 3.26 Drum Storage Area

#### 3.26.1 Information Summary:

##### Unit Description:

The drum storage area was located on the Slauson Avenue side of the facility from 1984 to 1987. During that time, wastes were received at the facility either in bulk quantities in vacuum trucks or in containers (drums or other DOT approved containers) and were stored in the drum storage area. These containers were transported in flatbed trucks or pickup trucks. The drum storage area was an enclosed area measuring 17 ft. by 120 ft. The area was divided into five compartments separated by walls. The five compartments were used to store polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) wastes, reactive wastes, incompatible wastes, ignitable wastes, and empty/crushed containers. According to the facility's Operation Plan, this area was enclosed in a 6" high berm to prevent run-on from the surrounding yard areas.

##### Date of Startup:

This unit began operation in 1984.

##### Date of Closure:

This unit closed in 1987.

##### Wastes Managed:

The waste types in this unit included PCBs, reactive wastes incompatible wastes, and ignitable wastes.

##### Release Controls:

File information indicates that this area was enclosed by 6" high berm to prevent run-on from the surrounding yard areas.

##### History of Releases:

During EPA's RCRA compliance inspection in November, 1987, five potential violations were noted concerning this unit. These violations stated that the unit did not have adequate aisle space for unobstructed movement of fire, spill control and decontamination equipment in an emergency; the facility does not transfer hazardous waste from containers not in good condition to containers in good condition; containers in storage are not stored closed; containers in storage are not managed to prevent rupture or leakage; the location and quantity of each waste in the facility is not recorded. The drums in storage were not accounted for(10). Photographs taken at the time of this inspection revealed that there were several bulging and leaking drums from this area.

According to facility representatives, the drum storage area is no longer used at the facility since all material is received in bulk shipments. The area is now used for roll-off bins. Apparently all of the violations were properly addressed and the drums were removed off-site by January, 1988 (16).

### 3.26.2 Conclusions

#### Soil/Groundwater Release Potential:

There is low potential for past and on-going releases to soil and groundwater from this unit since the area was enclosed in a concrete-floored bermed area. Providing that the integrity of the concrete is sound, releases would be unlikely.

#### Surface Water Release Potential:

There is a low potential for past and on-going releases to surface water since the entire facility is sloped to drain to the process area sump on-site. The collected water is then re-routed through the treatment system.

#### Air Release Potential:

There is low potential for past and on-going air releases since the unit is no longer in operation.

#### Subsurface Gas Release Potential:

This unit does not fall under one of the following areas of concern as specified in the EPAs RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance: an active or closed landfill or a unit which has been closed as a landfill. Therefore, potential for release is considered low.

## 4. Environmental Setting

### 4.1 Physical Surroundings

The facility is located in a heavy industrial area in Los Angeles, California. The area is immediately surrounded by businesses that are involved in tile and stone manufacturing; auto dismantling; paint manufacturing; and furniture manufacturing. The streets are paved for heavy traffic and sidewalks run directly from the street to the building (6). There are no known endangered species within a three mile radius of the site (11).

The perimeter of the facility is surrounded with 8-foot corrugated galvanized fencing. The fence is topped by barbed wire and rolled razor-back entry guard (6). The facility is guarded 24 hours a day by security personnel. There are warning signs posted in English and Spanish at the entrance of the facility. The facility is located within 2,000 feet of a residential neighborhood (9). The facility is located on concrete pavement with a minimum of 1% continuous slope to sumps and from all tanks to the sumps (7).

### 4.2 Geology

Oil Process is located in the Los Angeles Forebay of the Central Basin. The geologic features underlying the site include recent alluvium, the Lakewood formation, and the San Pedro formation. These water-bearing sediments extend to a depth of 1600 feet (11).

Surface soils in the area are classified under the Perkins Association. The soils of this association occur on nearly level to strongly sloping terraces between elevations from near sea level to 500 feet. Perkins soils are over 60 inches deep, are well-drained and have slow subsoil permeability. They have brown, medium acid, gravelly loam surface layers about 12 inches thick. The reddish-brown, slightly acid, gravelly clay loam or light clay subsoil grades into reddish-brown cobbly alluvium at about 48 inches. The Los Angeles County Flood Control District well log number 1431, located 500 feet to the north of the sites indicate the site is underlain with combinations of sand, blue clay and sandy gravel up to 224 feet (11).

### 4.3 Hydrology

#### 4.3.1 Surface Water

The Los Angeles River is located approximately two miles east of the facility and is concrete-lined. The Los Angeles River is used as a storm drain for flood control purposes and discharges into the Pacific Ocean (11).

The Los Angeles County Flood Management has designated Oil Process to be in Zone C, free of flood hazard. The facility does not lie within the 100 year flood plain (7).

#### 4.3.2 Groundwater

The facility is located in the Los Angeles Forebay Area of the Central Basin. The geologic features underlying the site include recent alluvium, the Lakewood formation, and the San Pedro formation. These water-bearing sediments extend to a depth of 1600 feet (1440 feet below sea level) (11). The recent alluvium attains a maximum thickness of 160 feet and includes the western arm of the Gaspar aquifer, as well as the parts of the semiperched aquifer and Bellflower aquiclude lying west and south of the Los Angeles River. The semiperched aquifer is defined as the area where sand overlying the Bellflower aquiclude is more than 20 feet thick. Water levels in wells indicate that it contains little or no water. The Bellflower aquiclude consists of clay and sandy clay, its thickness ranges 0 to 90 feet. The lack of water in the semiperched aquifer overlying the Bellflower aquifer suggests that the Bellflower aquiclude is reasonably permeable in the forebay area. The Gaspar aquifer consists mainly of sand and gravel with a small percentage of clay. It ranges from 10 to more than 80 feet in thickness and extends down to a depth of 160 feet. The Gaspar aquifer is overlain by the Bellflower aquiclude over part of the forebay area. Below the Bellflower aquiclude are seven water bearing units: the Gaspar aquifer, Exposition aquifer, Gage aquifer, Hollydale aquifer, Lynwood aquifer, Silverado aquifer, and the Sunnyside aquifer (11).

The Lakewood formation extends underneath the recent alluvium on the Downey plain. The Lakewood formation includes the portions of the Bellflower aquiclude and the overlying semiperched aquifer east and north of the Los Angeles River and the Exposition, Gardena, and Gage aquifers. The Exposition aquifer consists of as many as three sand and gravel members separated in some areas by discontinuous clay and silt lenses. It attains a maximum thickness of 80 feet and varies in depth from 100 to 160 feet. The Gardena aquifer is present over much of the Los Angeles Forebay. It consists mainly of sand and gravel with a little clay and ranges from 0 to 60 feet thick. The maximum depth is 290 feet. The Gage aquifer consists of sand and sandy clay with some gravel. It ranges from 5 to 100 feet in thickness and extends to a depth of 375 feet. The Gage aquifer is the basal member of the Lakewood formation (11).

The San Pedro formation is about 1,050 feet thick in the Los Angeles Forebay Area and includes the Hollydale, Jefferson, Lynwood, Silverado and Sunnyside aquifers. The Hollydale aquifer consists of sand and sandy clay with some gravel. It ranges from 0 to 60 feet in thickness and extends 475 feet below ground surface. The Jefferson aquifer consists of sand with some gravel and clay. It ranges from 0 to 70 feet in thickness and extends 640 feet down. The Lynwood aquifer consists mainly of sand and gravel with a little clay, ranges from 20 to 130 feet in thickness and extends down to 720 feet. The Silverado aquifer is found throughout most of the Los Angeles Forebay Area and consists of gravelly sand with some interbedded clay. It ranges from 20 to 150 feet in thickness and extends 1,070 feet down. The Sunnyside aquifer is also found most of the forebay area and consists mainly of sand with interbedded clays. It ranges from 50 to 430 feet in thickness and extends down to 1,600 feet. The aquifers generally flow to the east (11).

There are five active municipal drinking water wells that are drawn from

the San Pedro formation within a three-mile radius of the facility. The nearest well is located approximately 2 miles east of the site. Well information is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2**  
**Groundwater Wells**

<u>State Well#</u>	<u>Perforations</u>	<u>Locations</u>
L.A. County Waterworks #16. 02S/13W-2/C	296'-918'	FX-9 Wells
L.A. County Waterworks #16 0S/13W/-2/K	600'-1520'	FX-9 Wells
DWP 2S/13W32RS	318'-784'	FX-9 Wells
DWP 2S/13W32R13S	500'-1452'	FX-9 Wells
DWP 2S/13W32R15S	408'-1400'	FX-9 Wells

The Los Angeles County Waterworks No.16 (LACW) water is mixed with Metropolitan Water District (MWD) water for distribution in a ratio of 93% well water and 7% MWD water. These wells supply approximately 4,950 people in the City of Los Angeles. DWP well water is not mixed with MWD water prior to distribution. The DWP wells supply drinking water to approximately 10,000 people for the City of Los Angeles (10).

## 5. SUMMARY OF FIT VISUAL SITE INSPECTION

A RCRA facility assessment (RFA) was conducted by FIT and EPA personnel to identify and evaluate solid waste management units (SWMUs) and other areas of concern at Oil Process Company facility in Los Angeles, California on June 3, 1988. The weather was sunny and dry with temperatures in the mid-80s. The inspection commenced at approximately 9:00 a.m. with a meeting between John Lidyoff, David Lidyoff, Bill Valoff, Sean Coleman, Desmond Philip, Ray Paskaukas of Oil Process and Martha Walters, Beatrice Thys, and Chris Lichens of FIT; and Jim Levy, EPA. Jim Levy explained the purpose of the VSI to the facility representatives. FIT personnel interviewed the facility representatives concerning the history, operational procedures, and waste management practices at Oil Process. A site tour of the facility was conducted following the meeting. Photographs were taken of the entire facility and appear in Appendix C. All SWMUs and process areas identified in the preliminary review file were inspected. Five new SWMUs were identified during the inspection.

The meeting and tour of the facility was completed in approximately three hours. FIT and EPA personnel asked facility representatives to confirm or clarify information obtained during the site tour. EPA staff then explained the next stage of the assessment to the facility representatives.

## 6. HRS FACTORS

The Hazard Ranking System (HRS) was developed for the EPA by the MITRE Corporation to numerically rank hazardous waste sites for placement on the National Priorities List (NPL) under CERCLA. The following HRS factors, as they apply to Oil Process, are listed and described individually in the following sections.

### 6.1 Observed Release

There have been no documented observed releases to groundwater, surface water, or air at the facility. Furthermore, there appears to be a low potential for groundwater contamination at the site. A small blue liquid stain in the southwest corner, near the old drum storage area was observed during FIT's drive-by in April, 1988. During the VSI, facility representatives explained that this stain was probably paint run-off from their tanks. Therefore, the potential for release is minimal since the stain was identified as a small amount of paint and depth to groundwater is 160 feet, and consequently does not pose a threat for contamination. Also, large areas of contaminated waste from the Baker tank valves were reported during the September, 1987 RCRA inspection. However, the facility is paved with concrete, so it is unlikely that these wastes have contaminated the groundwater. There is no other documentation indicating any soil or groundwater contamination on the site. There is little potential for an observed release to surface water because any runoff from the site is contained with the three sumps on-site (7). There is a potential for an observed release to air due to possible fugitive vapors from the incinerator located on-site.

### 6.2 Direct Contact/Fire and Explosion

The facility is surrounded by an 8-foot corrugated steel and razor-back wire fence. The front gate is guarded 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Therefore, the potential for direct contact appears to be low. The potential fire and explosion hazard is unknown (10).

### 6.3 Waste Type/Quantity

Slop oil waste is accumulated from vessels (V-3 V-4 V-5 V-6; WC-V-1 WC-V-2 WC-V-3 WC-V-4) and is stored in the slop oil holding/treating tank, V-10. Reusable oil is recovered by chemical and physical dehydration and shipped to an outside recycler for further treatment and reuse. The volume of oil recovered and shipped for recycling is dependent upon the volume of oily waste water influent and the oil concentration in the waste water. Approximately 570 tons of these wastes were shipped for recycling to the DeMenno/Kerdoon facility and 807 tons were shipped to the Industrial Services facility in 1987 (13).

Filtration sludge is generated in the water clarification processes and is disposed as a solid waste. Approximately 864 tons of these combined solid wastes were shipped for disposal at Casmillia and 568 tons were shipped to the Chemical Waste facility in 1987 (13).

Aqueous volatile organic solutions recovered from the waste water VOC



stripping process are shipped off-site for thermal oxidation. In 1987, approximately 155 tons of combined waste for incineration were shipped to Rollins, a Class 1 incineration facility in Texas (13).

#### Quantities of Waste Water Solutions

EPA Waste #	Gallons/Month	Gallons/Year
D007	37,000	445,000
D008	24,000	296,000
F001-19	24,000	296,000
K048-52	130,000	1,560,000
K062	24,000	296,000
K086	49,000	592,000
U002	12,000	148,000
U159		

Total=3,636,000 gallons per year

#### 6.4 Groundwater

Groundwater from wells located within a three-mile radius of Oil Process is blended with water imported from the Municipal Water District. This water supply serves approximately 10,000 people in the Los Angeles area. The nearest well is located approximately two miles east of the site. Surface soils are moderately permeable (11). Net precipitation from November to April is -0.2 inches (14).

#### 6.5 Surface Water

The closest surface water body to Oil Process is the Los Angeles River which is located approximately two miles east of the site. The river is primarily a storm drain and discharges to the Pacific ocean. There are no other known beneficial uses of the river (10). The one-year, 24 hour rainfall in the area is three inches (15).

## 6.6 Air

The facility has an incinerator which is maintained to operate at 1,800 degrees Fahrenheit. There is potential for an observed release to air due to possible fugitive vapors from the incinerator. According to SCAQMD, Oil Process has no record of air violations and no uncontrolled air releases have been documented.

## 6.7 Summary of HRS Factors

It does not appear that the site could qualify for inclusion on the National Priorities List due to the following factors:

- o no documentation or evidence of an observed release from this facility to groundwater, surface water, or air.
- o large depth to groundwater which would minimize the groundwater route score;
- o lack of surface water targets; and
- o low potential for an air release.

## 7. DRAFT REVISED HRS CONSIDERATIONS

The potential for an air release from the incinerator represents a draft revised HRS consideration.

## 8. REMOVAL CONSIDERATIONS/INTERIM MEASURES

Based on information reviewed during the PR and VSI, there is no evidence to indicate that any emergency removal or other interim control measures are warranted at Oil Process.

## 9. CONCLUSIONS

Oil Process Company is a transporter and treatment/storage/disposal (TSD) facility for the recovery and recycling of wastes. The facility is located at 5756 Alba Street in Los Angeles, California, and has been in operation at this location since 1979. Wastes accepted consist of aqueous wastes contaminated with oil, heavy metals and sludge. A total of 26 SWMUs (some with subunits), and one Area of Concern, have been identified on-site.

Release potentials of these units to environmental media were evaluated and segregated into four categories based on potential for release: low potential, medium potential, high potential, and documented releases. (see Section 3 for detailed descriptions of individual units). Release potential of these units are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 3  
Summary of Potential for Releases from SWMUs

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Soil/ Groundwater</u>	<u>Surface Water</u>	<u>Air</u>	<u>Subsurface Gas</u>
3.1	Process Area Sump	low	low	medium	low
3.2	Yard Runoff Sump	low	low	low	low
3.3	Collection Tank	low	low	low	low
3.4	Truck Washout Sump	low	low	medium	low
3.5	Primary Clarifier Units	low	low	low	low
3.6	DAF Unit	low	low	low	low
3.7	Tank V-9	low	low	low	low
3.8	Tank V-1	low	low	low	low
3.9	Tank V-8	low	low	low	low
3.10	Filter Press	low	low	low	low
3.11	Flitrate Tank	low	low	low	low

3.12	Sludge Hopper	low	low	low	low
3.13	Sludge Storage Unit	low	low	low	low
3.14	Tank V-10	low	low	low	low
3.15	Contaminated Water Stripper	low	low	low	low
3.16	Carbon Adsorption Unit	low	low	low	low
3.17	Incinerator	low	low	medium	low
3.18	Tanks V-11,12,13	low	low	low	low
3.19	Laboratory	low	low	low	low
3.20	Storage Shed	low	low	low	low
3.21	Baker Tanks	low	low	low	low
3.22	Vaccum Truck Yard	low	low	low	low
3.23	Blowdown for the boiler	low	low	low	low
3.24	2 Catch-all Basins	low	low	low	low
3.25	Catch hole	low	low	low	low
3.26	Drum Storage Area	low	low	low	low

Three units were evaluated as a medium potential for an air release. These include units 3.1, the process area sump; 3.4, the truck washout sump; and 3.17, the incinerator. Both sumps receive large amounts of waste as part of the treatment process and appear to be in good working order, still, they have the potential to pose a localized worker health related respiratory problem on-site. The facility's incinerator is also a potential source for releases of fugitive organic vapors to air; however, this appears unlikely, the incinerator is reported to be operating at a temperature of 1,800 degrees Farenheit, has an automatic shutdown control system, and is permitted by the SCAQMD and there is no record of any violations.

There have been no documented observed releases to air, groundwater, or surface water from these units. Also since there is a large depth to groundwater, lack of surface water targets, and a low potential for an air release, it does not appear that the site would be eligible for listing on the National Priorities List.

## 10. RECOMMENDATIONS

### EPA(CERCLA)

FIT recommends no further action under CERCLA at Oil Process. It does not appear that the site could qualify for inclusion on the NPL due to the following factors:

- o no documentation or evidence of an observed release from this facility to groundwater, surface water or air;
- o large depth to groundwater which would minimize the groundwater route score;
- o lack of surface water targets; and
- o low potential for an air release.

### EPA (RCRA)

Upon completion of this RFA, it appears that Oil Process has a well maintained facility, with no outstanding violations from their permitting agencies. The RFA indicates that the lack of potential or actual releases do not appear to prevent the facility from accepting CERCLA waste under the off-site disposal policy.

### State or Other Agency:

Copies of this document will be sent to DOHS and RWQCB for their consideration.



## REFERENCES

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16. RCRA Facility Assessment Guidance, Permits and State Programs Division, Office of Solid Waste, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PA/SI CONTACT LOG

Facility Name: Old Process  
Facility ID: CAD050806850

Name	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
Marie Franky	LA City Industrial Waste Division	(213) 485-5886	4/12/88	No information.
Larry Peterson	RWQCB - Toxics Division	(213) 620-4460	4/12/88	No information.
Lucy McGovern	RWQCB - Permits	(213) 620-6086	4/12/88	No information.
John Huff	LA County Dept. of Public Works	(818) 458-3510	4/12/88	No information.
George Farag	LA County Flood Control	(213) 226-4382	4/14/88	FIT visited the office and copied a well log near Oil Process.
Charlie Twopack	SCAQMD	(818) 572-6233	4/14/88	See Contact Report.
Brenda Rosario	DOHS	(213) 620-3279	4/14/88	Ms. Rosario pulled out Oil Process file for review.
Name not obtained	LA County Health Dept.	(213) 744-3223	4/15/88	No information.
John Lidyoff	Oil Process- President	(213) 585-5063	5/12/88	Mr. Lidyoff will send FIT requested information.
John Lidyoff	Oil Process; President	(213) 585-5063	5/12/88	FIT set up date (6/3/88) for VSI.
Desmond Philip	Oil Process; Plant Manager	(213) 585-5063	6/20/88	Mr. Philip told FIT information regarding the sludge hopper, baker tanks, and the boiler blowdown.

d/mw/op/rfa

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY: SCAQMD  
ADDRESS: 9150 Flair Drive  
El Monte, CA 91731  
PERSON  
CONTACTED: Charlie Twopak  
PHONE: (818) 572-6233  
FROM: A. Bristol  
TO: CERCLIS File  
DATE: 4/13/88  
SUBJECT: Crosby and Overton and all other RFA's.  
cc:

Charlie stated that Crosby and Overton, Rho-Chem, Chem-Tech and Oil Process Co. have no violations. All the companies listed above are involved in separating oil from waste water. Currently Crosby and Overton, Oil Process and Chem Tech have applications pending. Rho-Chem has approximately thirty permits. To view the files contact Norm Madison (818) 572-6235.

APPENDIX A

Waste types suitable for acceptance at Oil Process and list of  
Hazardous Waste Codes

FORM <b>3</b> RCRA	 <b>EPA</b>	U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY <b>HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT APPLICATION</b> Consolidated Permits Program <i>(This information is required under Section 3005 of RCRA.)</i>	<b>I. EPA I.D. NUMBER</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">             F C A D O 5 0 8 0 6 8 5 0           </div>
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FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		COMMENTS
APPLICATION APPROVED	DATE RECEIVED <small>(yr. mo. &amp; day)</small>	

**II. FIRST OR REVISED APPLICATION**

Place an "X" in the appropriate box in A or B below (mark one box only) to indicate whether this is the first application you are submitting for your facility or a revised application. If this is your first application and you already know your facility's EPA I.D. Number, or if this is a revised application, enter your facility's EPA I.D. Number in item I above.

<b>A. FIRST APPLICATION</b> (place an "X" below and provide the appropriate date)		<b>EXPANSION</b> FOR EXISTING FACILITIES, PROVIDE THE DATE (yr., mo., & day) OPERATION BEGAN OR THE DATE CONSTRUCTION COMMENCED (use the boxes to the left)	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. EXISTING FACILITY (See instructions for definition of "existing" facility Complete item below.)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. NEW FACILITY (Complete item below.)	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>             yr. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 20px; text-align: center;">8</div>             mo. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 20px; text-align: center;">5</div>             day <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 20px; text-align: center;">03</div> </div> <div>             72 74 75 76 77 78           </div> </div>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>             yr. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 20px; text-align: center;">8</div>             mo. <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 20px; text-align: center;">06</div>             day <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; width: 20px; text-align: center;">03</div> </div> <div>             72 74 75 76 77 78           </div> </div>
<b>B. REVISED APPLICATION</b> (place an "X" below and complete item I above)		FOR NEW FACILITIES, PROVIDE THE DATE (yr., mo., & day) OPERATION BEGAN OR IS EXPECTED TO BEGIN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1. FACILITY HAS INTERIM STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/> 2. FACILITY HAS A RCRA PERMIT		

**III. PROCESSES - CODES AND DESIGN CAPACITIES**

**A. PROCESS CODE** - Enter the code from the list of process codes below that best describes each process to be used at the facility. Ten lines are provided for entering codes. If more lines are needed, enter the code(s) in the space provided. If a process will be used that is not included in the list of codes below, then describe the process (including its design capacity) in the space provided on the form (Item III-C).

**B. PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY** - For each code entered in column A enter the capacity of the process.

1. AMOUNT - Enter the amount.

2. UNIT OF MEASURE - For each amount entered in column B(1), enter the code from the list of unit measure codes below that describes the unit of measure used. Only the units of measure that are listed below should be used.

PROCESS	PRO-CESS CODE	APPROPRIATE UNITS OF MEASURE FOR PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY	PROCESS	PRO-CESS CODE	APPROPRIATE UNITS OF MEASURE FOR PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY
<b>Storage:</b>			<b>Treatment:</b>		
CONTAINER (barrel, drum, etc.)	S01	GALLONS OR LITERS	TANK	T01	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
TANK	S02	GALLONS OR LITERS	SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	T02	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY
WASTE PILE	S03	CUBIC YARDS OR CUBIC METERS	INCINERATOR	T03	TONS PER HOUR OR METRIC TONS PER HOUR
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	S04	GALLONS OR LITERS		T04	GALLONS PER HOUR OR LITERS PER HOUR
<b>Disposal:</b>			OTHER (Use for physical, chemical, thermal or biological treatment processes not occurring in tanks, surface impoundments or incinerators. Describe the processes in the space provided; Item III-C.)		
INJECTION WELL	D79	GALLONS OR LITERS			
LANDFILL	D80	ACRE-FEET (the volume that would cover one acre to a depth of one foot) OR HECTARE-METER			
LAND APPLICATION	D81	ACRES OR HECTARES			
OCEAN DISPOSAL	D82	GALLONS PER DAY OR LITERS PER DAY			
SURFACE IMPOUNDMENT	D83	GALLONS OR LITERS			

UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE CODE	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE CODE	UNIT OF MEASURE	UNIT OF MEASURE CODE
GALLONS	G	LITERS PER DAY	V	ACRE-FEET	A
LITERS	L	TONS PER HOUR	D	HECTARE-METER	F
CUBIC YARDS	Y	METRIC TONS PER HOUR	W	ACRES	B
CUBIC METERS	C	GALLONS PER HOUR	E	HECTARES	Q
GALLONS PER DAY	U	LITERS PER HOUR	M		

**EXAMPLE FOR COMPLETING ITEM III** (shown in line numbers X-1 and X-2 below): A facility has two storage tanks, one tank can hold 200 gallons and the other can hold 400 gallons. The facility also has an incinerator that can burn up to 20 gallons per hour.

<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <span><b>DUP</b></span> <span>T/A/C</span> </div>									
LINE NUMBER	A. PROCESS CODE (from list above)	B. PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY 1. AMOUNT (specify)	2. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	LINE NUMBER	A. PROCESS CODE (from list above)	B. PROCESS DESIGN CAPACITY 1. AMOUNT	2. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
X-1	S 02	600	G		5				
X-2	T 03	20	E		6				
1	S 01	7150	G		7				
2	S 02	136,000	G		8				
3	T 01	25,000	GE		9				
4					10				

### III. PROCESSES (continued)

C. SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL PROCESSES  
INCLUDE DESIGN CAPACITY

CODES OR FOR DESCRIBING OTHER PROCESSES

(code "T04"). FOR EACH PROCESS ENTERED HERE

Bulk wastes will arrive at the facility in vacuum tank trucks and shall be discharged into one of six process tanks. Each process tank will have a 10,000 gallon capacity. The wastes shall be treated by physical and/or chemical treatment processes, consisting of gravity flotation and sedimentation; neutralization; flocculation and precipitation; oxidation-reduction; dissolved air flotation; and/or charcoal filtration. In addition to the process tanks, partially treated wastes shall be stored in a 100,000 gallon tank used for waste retention and surge control to insure adequate process flow control. Treated effluent shall be stored in a 100,000 gallon tank prior to discharge to the sewer. Solids and sludges removed from the process tanks shall be pumped to a vacuum drum filter for dewatering. The resultant filter cake shall be transported and disposed off-site at a permitted disposal site. The filtrate shall be returned to the process tanks for recycling through the system. Reclaimed oils removed by the treatment processes shall be stored in a 20,000 gallon tank prior to transportation to a permitted oil recycling facility. Vapors generated during treatment shall be removed by a vacuum collection system and shall be incinerated. Exhaust gases shall be scrubbed in a lime water scrubbing tower prior to exit to the atmosphere.

### IV. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

A. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER - Enter the four-digit number from 40 CFR, Subpart D for each listed hazardous waste you will handle. If you handle hazardous wastes which are not listed in 40 CFR, Subpart D, enter the four-digit number(s) from 40 CFR, Subpart C that describes the characteristics and/or the toxic contaminants of those hazardous wastes.

B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY - For each listed waste entered in column A estimate the quantity of that waste that will be handled on an annual basis. For each characteristic or toxic contaminant entered in column A estimate the total annual quantity of all the non-listed waste(s) that will be handled which possess that characteristic or contaminant.

C. UNIT OF MEASURE - For each quantity entered in column B enter the unit of measure code. Units of measure which must be used and the appropriate codes are:

ENGLISH UNIT OF MEASURE CODE  
POUNDS..... P  
TONS..... T

METRIC UNIT OF MEASURE CODE  
KILOGRAMS..... K  
METRIC TONS..... M

If facility records use any other unit of measure for quantity, the units of measure must be converted into one of the required units of measure taking into account the appropriate density or specific gravity of the waste.

### D. PROCESSES

#### 1. PROCESS CODES:

For listed hazardous waste: For each listed hazardous waste entered in column A select the code(s) from the list of process codes contained in Item to indicate how the waste will be stored, treated, and/or disposed of at the facility.

For non-listed hazardous waste: For each characteristic or toxic contaminant entered in column A, select the code(s) from the list of process codes contained in Item III to indicate all the processes that will be used to store, treat, and/or dispose of all the non-listed hazardous wastes that possess that characteristic or toxic contaminant.

Note: Four spaces are provided for entering process codes. If more are needed: (1) Enter the first three as described above; (2) Enter "000" in the extreme right box of Item IV-D(1); and (3) Enter in the space provided on page 4, the line number and the additional code(s).

2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION: If a code is not listed for a process that will be used, describe the process in the space provided on the form.

NOTE: HAZARDOUS WASTES DESCRIBED BY MORE THAN ONE EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NUMBER - Hazardous wastes that can be described by more than one EPA Hazardous Waste Number shall be described on the form as follows:

1. Select one of the EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers and enter it in column A. On the same line complete columns B, C, and D by estimating the total annual quantity of the waste and describing all the processes to be used to treat, store, and/or dispose of the waste.

2. In column A of the next line enter the other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the waste. In column D(2) on that line enter "included with above" and make no other entries on that line.

3. Repeat step 2 for each other EPA Hazardous Waste Number that can be used to describe the hazardous waste.

EXAMPLE FOR COMPLETING ITEM IV (shown in line numbers X-1, X-2, X-3, and X-4 below) - A facility will treat and dispose of an estimated 900 pounds per year of chrome shavings from leather tanning and finishing operation. In addition, the facility will treat and dispose of three non-listed wastes. Two wastes are corrosive only and there will be an estimated 200 pounds per year of each waste. The other waste is corrosive and ignitable and there will be an estimated 100 pounds per year of that waste. Treatment will be in an incinerator and disposal will be in a landfill.

LINE NO.	A. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE NO. (enter code)	B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY OF WASTE	C. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)	D. PROCESSES	
				1. PROCESS CODES (enter)	2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION (If a code is not entered in D(1))
X-1	K 0 5 4	900	P	T 0 3 D 8 0	
X-2	D 0 0 2	400	P	T 0 3 D 8 0	
X-3	D 0 0 1	100	P	T 0 3 D 8 0	
X-4	D 0 0 2				included with above

EPA I.D. NUMBER (enter from page 1)										FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY									
WASTE										WASTE									
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15										1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15									
IV. DESCRIPTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTES (continued)										DUP									
E. HAZ. WASTE NO. (enter code)		B. ESTIMATED ANNUAL QUANTITY OF WASTE		C. UNIT OF MEASURE (enter code)		1. PROCESS CODES (enter)				2. PROCESS DESCRIPTION (if a code is not entered in D(1))									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15					
1	D	0	04	3,000	lb	P	T	0	1										
2	D	0	05	250	lb	P	T	0	1										
3	D	0	06	9,500	lb	P	T	0	1										
4	D	0	07	6,000	lb	P	T	0	1										
5	D	0	08	3,000	lb	P	T	0	1										
6	F	0	01	11		T	T	0	1										
7	F	00	2	11		T	T	0	1										
8	F	00	3	285		T	T	0	1										
9	F	00	4	657		T	T	0	1										
10	F	00	5	701		T	T	0	1										
11	F	00	6	1,842		T	T	0	1										
12	F	00	7	40		T	T	0	1										
13	F	00	8	44		T	T	0	1										
14	F	00	9	88		T	T	0	1										
15	F	01	0	44		T	T	0	1										
16	F	01	1	22		T	T	0	1										
17	F	01	2	22		T	T	0	1										
18	F	01	9	614		T	T	0	1										
19	K	04	8	23,970		T	T	0	1										
20	K	04	9	23,970		T	T	0	1										
21	K	05	0	600		T	T	0	1										
22	K	05	1	71,011		T	T	0	1										
23	K	05	2	300		T	T	0	1										
24	K	06	2	16,065		T	T	0	1										
25	K	08	6	32,895		T	T	0	1										
26	U	00	2	4,080		T	T	0	1										



Solid Waste

# Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste

This package is a complete reprint of the EPA regulations identifying and listing hazardous waste that were promulgated under Section 3001 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) on May 19, 1980. If you need a copy of the preamble discussion to this regulation or a copy of other regulations for hazardous waste management that were promulgated under Subtitle C of RCRA please contact:

Mr. Ed Cox  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
P.O. Bldg. 8  
Denton and Liberty Streets  
Desk 14  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45214  
(513) 884-5362



(2) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.

(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Administrator under §§ 260.20 and 260.21.

(4) It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.151.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

#### § 261.22 Characteristic of corrosivity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has either of the following properties:

(1) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using either the test method specified in the "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" <sup>2</sup> (also described in "Methods for Analysis of Water and Wastes" EPA 600/4-79-020, March 1979), or an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21.

(2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM-01-69 <sup>3</sup> as standardized in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," or an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

<sup>2</sup> This document is available from Solid Waste Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 26 W. St. Clair Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

<sup>3</sup> The NACE Standard is available from the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, P.O. Box 886, Katy, Texas 77450.

#### § 261.23 Characteristic of reactivity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

(2) It reacts violently with water.

(3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

(4) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(5) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(6) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.

(7) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

(8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

#### § 261.24 Characteristic of EP Toxicity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity if, using the test methods described in Appendix II or equivalent methods approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Table I at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that Table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this section.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table I which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

Table I.—Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for Characteristic of EP Toxicity—Continued

EPA hazardous waste number	Contaminant	Maximum concentration (milligrams per liter)
D004	Arsenic	5.0
D005	Berium	100.0
D006	Cadmium	1.0
D007	Chromium	5.0
D008	Lead	5.0
D009	Mercury	0.2
D010	Selenium	1.0
D011	Silver	5.0
D012	Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,8,7,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo, endo-5,8-dimethano naphthalene.	0.02
D013	Lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer.	0.4
D014	Methoxychlor (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl)ethane).	10.0
D015	Toxaphene (C <sub>12</sub> H <sub>8</sub> Cl <sub>6</sub> , Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine)	0.5
D016	2,4-D, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	10.0
D017	2,4,5-TP Silver (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid).	1.0

#### Subpart D—Lists of Hazardous Wastes

##### § 261.30 General.

(a) A solid waste is a hazardous waste if it is listed in this Subpart, unless it has been excluded from this list under §§ 260.20 and 260.22.

(b) The Administrator will indicate his basis for listing the classes or types of wastes listed in this Subpart by employing one or more of the following Hazard Codes:

Ignitable Waste	(F)
Corrosive Waste	(C)
Reactive Waste	(R)
EP Toxic Waste	(E)
Acute Hazardous Waste	(A)
Toxic Waste	(T)

Appendix VII identifies the constituent which caused the Administrator to list the waste as an EP Toxic Waste (E) or Toxic Waste (T) in §§ 261.31 and 261.32.

(c) Each hazardous waste listed in this Subpart is assigned an EPA Hazardous Waste Number which precedes the name of the waste. This number must be used in complying with the notification requirements of Section 3010 of the Act and certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements under Parts 262 through 265 and Part 122 of this Chapter.

(d) Certain of the hazardous wastes listed in § 261.31 or § 261.32 have exclusion limits that refer to § 261.5(c)(5).

## § 261.31 Hazardous waste from nonspecific sources.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
<b>General:</b>		
F001	The spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing, tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and the chlorinated fluorocarbons; and sludges from the recovery of these solvents in degreasing operations.	(T)
F002	The spent halogenated solvents, tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, o-dichlorobenzene, trichlorofluoromethane and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(T)
F003	The spent non-halogenated solvents, xylene, acetone, vinyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(U)
F004	The spent non-halogenated solvents, creosote and creosylic acid, nitrobenzene, and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(T)
F005	The spent non-halogenated solvents, methanol, toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, methyl isobutyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, pyridine and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(U, T)
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations.	(T)
F007	Spirit plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(U, T)
F008	Plating bath sludges from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations.	(U, T)
F009	Spirit stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(U, T)
F010	Quenching bath sludges from oil baths from metal heat treating operations.	(U, T)
F011	Spirit solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	(U, T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations.	(U, T)
F013	Filtration tailings from selective flotation from mineral metals recovery operations.	(U, T)
F014	Cyanidation wastewater treatment taking pond sediment from mineral metals recovery operations.	(U, T)
F015	Spirit cyanide bath solutions from mineral metals recovery operations.	(U, T)
F016	Desulfured air pollution control scrubber sludges from coke ovens and blast furnaces.	(T)

## § 261.32 Hazardous waste from specific sources.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
<b>Wood Preservation: K001</b>	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
<b>Inorganic Pigments:</b>		
K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	333333
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments.	333333
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments.	333333
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments.	333333
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).	333333
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments.	333333
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments.	333333
<b>Organic Chemicals:</b>		
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	333333
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene.	333333
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile.	333333
K012	Still bottoms from the final purification of acrylonitrile in the production of acrylonitrile.	333333
K013	Bottom stream from the acrylonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile.	333333
K014	Bottoms from the acrylonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile.	333333
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride.	333333
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride.	333333
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	333333
K018	Heavy ends from fractionation in ethyl chloride production.	333333
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	333333
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	333333
K021	Aqueous spent anionically catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production.	333333
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene.	333333
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	333333
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene.	333333
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene.	333333
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methyl ethyl pyridine.	333333
K027	Cartridge residue from toluene dithiocarbamate production.	333333
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	333333
K029	Waste from the product stream stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	333333
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	333333
<b>Pesticides:</b>		
K031	By-products salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	333333
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	333333
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	333333
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	333333
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	333333
K036	Still bottoms from toluene nitrobenzene distillation in the production of dinitrobenzene.	333333
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of dinitrobenzene.	333333
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	333333
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	333333
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	333333
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	333333
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	333333
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	333333
<b>Explosives:</b>		
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	333333
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	333333
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based melting compounds.	333333
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	333333
<b>Petroleum Refining:</b>		
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	333333
K049	Slip oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	333333
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	333333
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	333333
K052	Tank bottoms (sediment) from the petroleum refining industry.	333333
<b>Leather Tanning/Finishing:</b>		
K053	Chrome (blue) trimmings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; rean/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue; and shearing.	(T)

## § 261.32 Hazardous waste from specific sources.—Continued

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
K054	Chrome (blue) shavings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue and shearing	(T)
K055	Buffing dust generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; and through-the-blue.	(T)
K056	Sewer screenings generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue and shearing.	(T)
K057	Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue and shearing.	(T)
K058	Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategories of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair pulp/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; hair save/chrome tan/retan/wet finish; retan/wet finish; no beamhouse; through-the-blue and shearing.	(R, T)
K059	Wastewater treatment sludges generated by the following subcategory of the leather tanning and finishing industry: hair save/non-chrome tan/retan/wet finish.	(R)
Iron and Steel		
K060	Ammonia salt lime sludge from coking operations	(C)
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the electric furnace production of steel	(C)
K062	Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations	(C)
K063	Sludge from lime treatment of spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations	(C)
Primary Copper: K064	Acid plant blowdown slurry/sludge resulting from the thickening of blowdown slurry from primary copper production	(C)
Primary Lead: K065	Surface impoundment solids contained in and dredged from surface impoundments at primary lead smelting facilities	(C)
Primary Zinc:		
K066	Sludge from treatment of process wastewater and/or acid plant blowdown from primary zinc production	(C)
K067	Electrolytic anode slimes/sludges from primary zinc production	(C)
K068	Cadmium plant leach residue (iron dross) from primary zinc production	(C)
Secondary Lead: K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting	(C)

## § 261.33 Discarded Commercial Chemical Products, Off-Specification Species, Containers, and Spill Residues Thereof.

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded:

(a) Any commercial chemical product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section.

(b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this section.

(c) Any container or inner liner removed from a container that has been used to hold any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph (e) of this section, unless:

(1) The container or inner liner has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate;

(2) The container or inner liner has been cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal; or

(3) In the case of a container, the inner liner that prevented contact of the commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate with the container, has been removed.

(d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical

intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraphs (e) or (f) of this Section.

[Comment: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in . . ." refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in paragraphs (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in paragraphs (e) or (f), such waste will be listed in either §§ 261.31 or 261.32 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C of this Part.]

(e) The commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates, referred to in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, are identified as acute hazardous wastes (H) and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in § 261.5(c). These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hazardous waste No.	Substance
1099	see P068
1081	see P057
	(Acetobenzophenylmercury) see P062
	Acetone cyanohydrin see P066
P001	3-(alpha-Acetoxybenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea
P003	Agrofen
	Agrofen see P007
	Agrofen GN 5 see P062
	Aldisox see P069
	Aldiken see P046

—Continued

Hazardous waste No.	Substance
P004	Aldrin
	Alginic acid see P062
P005	Allyl alcohol
P006	Aluminum phosphide (R)
	ALVIT see P037
	Ammonobutylene see P064
P007	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazole
P008	4-Aminopyridine
	Ammonium metavanadate see P119
P009	Ammonium picrate (R)
	ANTIMUCIN WDR see P062
	ANTURAT see P073
	AQUATHOL see P066
	ARETTIT see P020
P010	Arsenic acid
P011	Arsenic pentoxide
P012	Arsenic trioxide
	Atracurium see P001
	AVITROL see P008
	Asarone see P064
	AZOPOS see P061
	Asophos see P061
	BANTU see P072
P013	Barium cyanide
	BASINITE see P020
	BCME see P016
P014	Benazethol
	Benazepin see P050
P015	Beryllium dust
P016	Bis(chloromethyl) ether
	BLADAN-M see P071
P017	Bromacalcione
P018	Bruzine
P019	2-Butanone peroxide
	BUFEN see P062
	Butaphene see P020
P020	2-sec-Butyl-4,6-dimethylphenol
P021	Calcium cyanide
	CALDON see P020
P022	Carbon disulfide
	CERESAN see P062
	CERESAN UNIVERSAL see P062
	CHEMOX GENERAL see P020
	CHEMOX P E see P020
	CHEM-TOL see P060
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde
P024	p-Chloroaniline
P025	1-(p-Chlorobenzoyl)-6-methyl-2-methylindole-3-acetic acid
P026	1-(p-Chlorophenyl)thiourea
P027	3-Chlorobenzonitrile
P028	alpha-Chlorobenzene
P029	Copper cyanide
	CRETIX see P106
	Coumadin see P001
	Coumaten see P001
P030	Cyanides

Hazardous waste No.	Substance	Hazardous waste No.	Substance	Hazardous waste No.	Substance
P031	Cyanogen		MALIK see P050	P102	2-Propyn-1-ol
P032	Cyanogen bromide		MAREVAN see P001		PROTHROMADIN See P001
P033	Cyanogen chloride		MAR-FRIN see P001		QUICKSAM see P032
	Cyclodien see P050		MARTIND MAR-FRIN see P001		QUINTOX see P037
P034	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol		MAVERAN see P001		RAT AND MICE BAIT see P001
	D-CON see P001		MEGATOX see P005		RAT-A-WAY see P001
	DETHMOR see P001	P055	Mercury fulminate		RAT-B-GON see P001
	DETHNEL see P001		MERSOLITE see P082		RAT-O-CIDE #2 see P001
	DFP see P043		METACID 50 see P071		RAT-GUARD see P001
P035	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D)		METAFOS see P071		RAT-KILL see P001
P036	Dichlorophenylamine		METAPHOR see P071		RAT-MIX see P001
	Dicyanogen see P031		METAPHOS see P071		RAT-NO-MORE see P001
P037	Dieldrin		METASOL 30 see P082		RAT-OLA see P001
	DIELDREX see P037	P056	Methomyl		RATOREX see P001
P038	Diethylamine	P057	2-Methylaziridine		RATTUNAL see P001
P039	0,0-Diethyl-S-(2-(ethylthio)ethyl)ester of phosphorothioic acid		METHYL-E 505 see P071		RAT-TROL see P001
P040	0,0-Diethyl-O-(2-pyrazinyl)phosphorothioate	P058	Methyl hydrazine		RO-DETH see P001
P041	0,0-Diethyl phosphoric acid, O-p-nitrophenyl ester		Methyl isocyanate see P084		RO-DEX see P108
P042	3,4-Dihydroxy-alpha-(methylamino)-methyl benzyl alcohol	P059	2-Methylacetonitrile		ROBEX see P001
P043	D-isopropylthiophosphate	P070	2-Methyl-2-(methylthio)propanaldehyde-o-(methylcarbonyl) osme		ROUGH & READY MOUSE MIX see P001
	DMETATE see P044		METHYL NIRON see P042		SANASEED see P108
	1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro endo, endo see P080	P071	Methyl parathion		SANTOBRITE see P080
P044	Dimethoate		METRON see P071		SANTOPHEN see P080
P045	3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone-O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] osme		MOLE DEATH see P108		SANTOPHEN 20 see P080
P046	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenanthylamine		MOUSE-NOTS see P108		SCHNADAN see P085
	Demethylphenanthylamine see P034		MOUSE-RID see P108	P103	Selenic acid
P047	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts		MOUSE-TOX see P108	P104	Silver Cyanide
P048	2,4-Dinitrophenol		MUSCIMOL see P007		SMITE see P105
	DINOSEB see P020	P072	1-Naphthyl-2-thiourea		SPARIC see P020
	DINOSEBE see P020	P073	Nickel carbonyl		SPOR-KIL see P082
	Diafuton see P039	P074	Nickel cyanide		SPRAY-TROL BRAND RODEN-TROL see P001
P049	2,4-Dinitrobenzyl	P075	Nicotine and salts		SPURGE see P020
	DNBP see P020	P076	Nitric oxide	P105	Sodium azide
	DOLCO MOUSE CEREAL see P108	P077	p-Nitroaniline		Sodium coumatrin see P001
	DOW GENERAL see P020	P078	Nitrogen dioxide	P106	Sodium cyanide
	DOW GENERAL WEED KILLER see P020	P079	Nitrogen peroxide		Sodium fluoracetate see P056
	DOW SELECTIVE WEED KILLER see P020	P080	Nitrogen tetroxide		SODIUM WARFARIN see P001
	DOWICIDE G see P080	P081	Nitroglycerine (R)		SOLFARIN see P001
	DYANACIDE see P082	P082	N-Nitrosodimethylamine		SOLFOBLACK 88 see P048
	EASTERN STATES DUOCIDE see P001	P083	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine		SOLFOBLACK 88 see P048
	ELGETOL see P020	P084	N-Nitrosomethylphenylamine	P107	Strontium sulfide
P080	Endosulfan		NYLMERATE see P082		Strychnine and salts
P081	Endrin		OCTALOX see P037	P108	SUBTEX see P020
	Ephedrine see P042	P085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide		SYSTAM see P065
P082	Ethionazide		OCTAN see P082		TAG FUNGICIDE see P082
P083	Ethionchlorine	P086	Oleyl alcohol condensed with 2 moles ethylene oxide		TEKWAISA see P071
P084	Ethionchlorine		OMPA see P085		TEMC see P070
	FASCO FASORAT POWDER see P001		OMPAIDE see P085		TEMKK see P070
	FEMMA see P081		OMPAX see P085	P109	TERMA-TROL see P080
P085	Ferri cyanide	P087	Osmium tetroxide		Tetraethylthiopyrophosphate
P086	Fluorine	P088	7-Oxabicyclo(2,2,1)heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	P110	Tetraethyl lead
P087	2-Fluorocetamide		PANVARFIN see P001	P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P088	Fluoroboric acid, sodium salt		PANORAM O-31 see P037	P112	Tetraethylenephane
	FOLDOOL-80 see P071		PANTHERINE see P007		Tetraethylenephane
	FOLDOOL M see P071		PANWARFIN see P001		Tetraethylenephane
	FOSFERNO M 50 see P071	P089	Parathion		Tetraethylenephane
	FRATOL see P058		PCP see P090		Tetraethylenephane
	Fulminate of mercury see P085		PERNACAP-M see P071		Tetraethylenephane
	FUNGITOX OR see P082	P090	PENOXYL CARBON N see P048		Tetraethylenephane
	FUSOF see P057		Pentachlorophenol		Tetraethylenephane
	GALLTOX see P082		Pentachlorophenol see P080		Tetraethylenephane
	GEARPHOS see P071		PENTA-KILL see P080		Tetraethylenephane
P089	Heptachlor		PENTASOL see P080		Tetraethylenephane
P090	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-endo, endo-dimethanonaphthalene		PENWAR see P080		Tetraethylenephane
	1,4,5,8,7,7-Hexachloro-cyclo-6-norbornene-2,3-dimethanol sulfate see P050		PERMICIDE see P080		Tetraethylenephane
P091	Hexachloropropene		PERMAGUARD see P080		Tetraethylenephane
P092	Hexamethyl tetraethylenephosphate		PERMATOX see P080		Tetraethylenephane
	HOSTAQUICK see P082		PERTOX see P080		Tetraethylenephane
	HOSTAQUIN see P082		PESTOX III see P085		Tetraethylenephane
	Hydrostomethane see P086		PHENMAD see P082		Tetraethylenephane
P093	Hydrocyanic acid		PHENOTAN see P020		Tetraethylenephane
	ILLOXOL see P037	P091	Phenyl dichloroarsene		Tetraethylenephane
	INDOCI see P025		Phenyl mercaptan see P014		Tetraethylenephane
	Indomethacin see P025	P092	Phenylmercury acetate		Tetraethylenephane
	INSECTOPHENE see P080	P093	N-Phenylthiourea		Tetraethylenephane
	Isodrin see P080		PHILIPS 1861 see P008		Tetraethylenephane
P094	Isocyanic acid, methyl ester		PHX see P082		Tetraethylenephane
	KILOSEB see P020	P094	Phorate		Tetraethylenephane
	KOP-THIODAN see P050	P095	Phosgene		Tetraethylenephane
	KYMK-KIL see P108	P096	Phosphine		Tetraethylenephane
	KYMKSAN see P082	P097	Phosphorothioic acid, 0,0-dimethyl ester O-ester with N,N-dimethyl benzene sulfonamide		Tetraethylenephane
	KUMADER see P001		Phosphorothioic acid 0,0-dimethyl-O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester see P071		Tetraethylenephane
	KYFARIN see P001		PIED PIPER MOUSE SEED see P108		Tetraethylenephane
	LEYTOSAN see P082	P098	Potassium cyanide		Tetraethylenephane
	LIOPHENE see P082	P099	Potassium silver cyanide		Tetraethylenephane
			PREMERGE see P020		Tetraethylenephane
		P100	1,2-Propenediol		Tetraethylenephane
			Propargyl alcohol see P102		Tetraethylenephane
		P101	Propionitrile		Tetraethylenephane
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(7) The commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates, referred to in paragraphs (a), (b) and (d) of this section, are identified as toxic wastes (T), unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in § 261.5 (a) and (b). These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hydrocarbon Waste No	Substance	U107	U152
U001	AAE see U005	U107	U152
U002	Acetaldehyde	U107	U152
U003	Acetone (I)	U074	U154
U004	Acetone (II)	U075	U155
U005	Acetone (III)	U076	U156
U006	Acetone (IV)	U077	U157
U007	Acetone (V)	U078	U158
U008	Acetone (VI)	U079	U159
U009	Acetone (VII)	U080	U160
U010	Acetone (VIII)	U081	U161
U011	Acetone (IX)	U082	U162
U012	Acetone (X)	U083	U163
U013	Acetone (XI)	U084	U164
U014	Acetone (XII)	U085	U165
U015	Acetone (XIII)	U086	U166
U016	Acetone (XIV)	U087	U167
U017	Acetone (XV)	U088	U168
U018	Acetone (XVI)	U089	U169
U019	Acetone (XVII)	U090	U170
U020	Acetone (XVIII)	U091	U171
U021	Acetone (XIX)	U092	U172
U022	Acetone (XX)	U093	U173
U023	Acetone (XXI)	U094	U174
U024	Acetone (XXII)	U095	U175
U025	Acetone (XXIII)	U096	U176
U026	Acetone (XXIV)	U097	U177
U027	Acetone (XXV)	U098	U178
U028	Acetone (XXVI)	U099	U179
U029	Acetone (XXVII)	U100	U180
U030	Acetone (XXVIII)	U101	U181
U031	Acetone (XXIX)	U102	U182
U032	Acetone (XXX)	U103	U183
U033	Acetone (XXXI)	U104	U184
U034	Acetone (XXXII)	U105	U185
U035	Acetone (XXXIII)	U106	U186
U036	Acetone (XXXIV)	U107	U187
U037	Acetone (XXXV)	U108	U188
U038	Acetone (XXXVI)	U109	U189
U039	Acetone (XXXVII)	U110	U190
U040	Acetone (XXXVIII)	U111	U191
U041	Acetone (XXXIX)	U112	U192
U042	Acetone (XL)	U113	U193
U043	Acetone (XLI)	U114	U194
U044	Acetone (XLII)	U115	U195
U045	Acetone (XLIII)	U116	U196
U046	Acetone (XLIV)	U117	U197
U047	Acetone (XLV)	U118	U198
U048	Acetone (XLVI)	U119	U199
U049	Acetone (XLVII)	U120	U200
U050	Acetone (XLVIII)	U121	U201
U051	Acetone (XLIX)	U122	U202
U052	Acetone (L)	U123	U203
U053	Acetone (LI)	U124	U204
U054	Acetone (LII)	U125	U205
U055	Acetone (LIII)	U126	U206
U056	Acetone (LIV)	U127	U207
U057	Acetone (LV)	U128	U208
U058	Acetone (LVI)	U129	U209
U059	Acetone (LVII)	U130	U210
U060	Acetone (LVIII)	U131	U211
U061	Acetone (LIX)	U132	U212
U062	Acetone (LX)	U133	U213
U063	Acetone (LXI)	U134	U214
U064	Acetone (LXII)	U135	U215
U065	Acetone (LXIII)	U136	U216
U066	Acetone (LXIV)	U137	U217
U067	Acetone (LXV)	U138	U218
U068	Acetone (LXVI)	U139	U219
U069	Acetone (LXVII)	U140	U220
U070	Acetone (LXVIII)	U141	U221
U071	Acetone (LXIX)	U142	U222
U072	Acetone (LXX)	U143	U223
U073	Acetone (LXXI)	U144	U224
U074	Acetone (LXXII)	U145	U225
U075	Acetone (LXXIII)	U146	U226
U076	Acetone (LXXIV)	U147	U227
U077	Acetone (LXXV)	U148	U228
U078	Acetone (LXXVI)	U149	U229
U079	Acetone (LXXVII)	U150	U230
U080	Acetone (LXXVIII)	U151	U231
U081	Acetone (LXXIX)	U152	U232
U082	Acetone (LXXX)	U153	U233
U083	Acetone (LXXXI)	U154	U234
U084	Acetone (LXXXII)	U155	U235
U085	Acetone (LXXXIII)	U156	U236
U086	Acetone (LXXXIV)	U157	U237
U087	Acetone (LXXXV)	U158	U238
U088	Acetone (LXXXVI)	U159	U239
U089	Acetone (LXXXVII)	U160	U240
U090	Acetone (LXXXVIII)	U161	U241
U091	Acetone (LXXXIX)	U162	U242
U092	Acetone (LXXXX)	U163	U243
U093	Acetone (LXXXXI)	U164	U244
U094	Acetone (LXXXXII)	U165	U245
U095	Acetone (LXXXXIII)	U166	U246
U096	Acetone (LXXXXIV)	U167	U247
U097	Acetone (LXXXXV)	U168	U248
U098	Acetone (LXXXXVI)	U169	U249
U099	Acetone (LXXXXVII)	U170	U250
U100	Acetone (LXXXXVIII)	U171	U251
U101	Acetone (LXXXXIX)	U172	U252
U102	Acetone (LXXXXX)	U173	U253
U103	Acetone (LXXXXXI)	U174	U254
U104	Acetone (LXXXXXII)	U175	U255
U105	Acetone (LXXXXXIII)	U176	U256
U106	Acetone (LXXXXXIV)	U177	U257
U107	Acetone (LXXXXXV)	U178	U258
U108	Acetone (LXXXXXVI)	U179	U259
U109	Acetone (LXXXXXVII)	U180	U260
U110	Acetone (LXXXXXVIII)	U181	U261
U111	Acetone (LXXXXXIX)	U182	U262
U112	Acetone (LXXXXXX)	U183	U263
U113	Acetone (LXXXXXXI)	U184	U264
U114	Acetone (LXXXXXXII)	U185	U265
U115	Acetone (LXXXXXXIII)	U186	U266
U116	Acetone (LXXXXXXIV)	U187	U267
U117	Acetone (LXXXXXXV)	U188	U268
U118	Acetone (LXXXXXXVI)	U189	U269
U119	Acetone (LXXXXXXVII)	U190	U270
U120	Acetone (LXXXXXXVIII)	U191	U271
U121	Acetone (LXXXXXXIX)	U192	U272
U122	Acetone (LXXXXXXX)	U193	U273
U123	Acetone (LXXXXXXXI)	U194	U274
U124	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U195	U275
U125	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U196	U276
U126	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U197	U277
U127	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U198	U278
U128	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U199	U279
U129	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U200	U280
U130	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U201	U281
U131	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U202	U282
U132	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U203	U283
U133	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U204	U284
U134	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U205	U285
U135	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U206	U286
U136	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U207	U287
U137	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U208	U288
U138	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U209	U289
U139	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U210	U290
U140	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U211	U291
U141	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U212	U292
U142	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U213	U293
U143	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U214	U294
U144	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U215	U295
U145	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U216	U296
U146	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U217	U297
U147	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U218	U298
U148	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U219	U299
U149	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U220	U300
U150	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U221	U301
U151	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U222	U302
U152	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U223	U303
U153	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U224	U304
U154	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U225	U305
U155	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U226	U306
U156	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U227	U307
U157	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U228	U308
U158	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U229	U309
U159	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U230	U310
U160	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U231	U311
U161	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U232	U312
U162	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U233	U313
U163	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U234	U314
U164	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U235	U315
U165	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U236	U316
U166	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U237	U317
U167	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U238	U318
U168	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U239	U319
U169	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U240	U320
U170	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U241	U321
U171	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U242	U322
U172	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U243	U323
U173	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U244	U324
U174	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U245	U325
U175	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U246	U326
U176	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U247	U327
U177	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U248	U328
U178	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U249	U329
U179	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U250	U330
U180	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U251	U331
U181	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U252	U332
U182	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U253	U333
U183	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U254	U334
U184	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U255	U335
U185	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U256	U336
U186	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U257	U337
U187	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U258	U338
U188	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U259	U339
U189	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U260	U340
U190	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U261	U341
U191	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U262	U342
U192	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U263	U343
U193	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U264	U344
U194	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U265	U345
U195	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U266	U346
U196	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U267	U347
U197	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U268	U348
U198	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U269	U349
U199	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U270	U350
U200	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U271	U351
U201	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U272	U352
U202	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U273	U353
U203	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U274	U354
U204	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U275	U355
U205	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U276	U356
U206	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U277	U357
U207	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U278	U358
U208	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U279	U359
U209	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U280	U360
U210	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U281	U361
U211	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U282	U362
U212	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U283	U363
U213	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U284	U364
U214	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U285	U365
U215	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U286	U366
U216	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U287	U367
U217	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U288	U368
U218	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U289	U369
U219	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U290	U370
U220	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U291	U371
U221	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U292	U372
U222	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U293	U373
U223	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U294	U374
U224	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U295	U375
U225	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U296	U376
U226	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U297	U377
U227	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U298	U378
U228	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U299	U379
U229	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U300	U380
U230	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U301	U381
U231	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U302	U382
U232	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U303	U383
U233	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U304	U384
U234	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U305	U385
U235	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U306	U386
U236	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U307	U387
U237	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U308	U388
U238	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U309	U389
U239	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U310	U390
U240	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U311	U391
U241	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U312	U392
U242	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U313	U393
U243	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U314	U394
U244	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U315	U395
U245	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U316	U396
U246	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U317	U397
U247	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U318	U398
U248	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U319	U399
U249	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U320	U400
U250	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U321	U401
U251	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U322	U402
U252	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U323	U403
U253	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U324	U404
U254	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U325	U405
U255	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U326	U406
U256	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U327	U407
U257	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U328	U408
U258	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U329	U409
U259	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U330	U410
U260	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U331	U411
U261	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U332	U412
U262	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U333	U413
U263	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U334	U414
U264	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U335	U415
U265	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U336	U416
U266	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U337	U417
U267	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U338	U418
U268	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U339	U419
U269	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U340	U420
U270	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U341	U421
U271	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U342	U422
U272	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U343	U423
U273	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U344	U424
U274	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U345	U425
U275	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U346	U426
U276	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIV)	U347	U427
U277	Acetone (LXXXXXXXV)	U348	U428
U278	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVI)	U349	U429
U279	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVII)	U350	U430
U280	Acetone (LXXXXXXXVIII)	U351	U431
U281	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIX)	U352	U432
U282	Acetone (LXXXXXXXX)	U353	U433
U283	Acetone (LXXXXXXXXI)	U354	U434
U284	Acetone (LXXXXXXXII)	U355	U435
U285	Acetone (LXXXXXXXIII)	U356	U4

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance <sup>1</sup>
U223.....	Toluene diisocyanate
U224.....	Toxaphene
	2,4,5-TP see U223
U225.....	Tribromomethane
U226.....	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
U227.....	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228.....	Trichloroethene
	Trichloroethylene see U228
U229.....	Trichloroiodomethane
U230.....	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
U231.....	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
U232.....	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
U233.....	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid alpha, alpha, alpha-Trichlorotoluene see U023
	TRI-CLENE see U228
U234.....	Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U235.....	Tris(2,2-dibromopropyl) phosphite
U236.....	Trypan blue
U237.....	Uracil mustard
U238.....	Urethane
	Vinyl chloride see U043
	Vinylidene chloride see U078
U239.....	Xylene

<sup>1</sup> The Agency included those trade names of which it was aware; an omission of a trade name does not imply that it is not hazardous. The material is hazardous if it is listed under its generic name.

#### Appendix I—Representative Sampling Methods

The methods and equipment used for sampling waste materials will vary with the form and consistency of the waste materials to be sampled. Samples collected using the sampling protocols listed below, for sampling waste with properties similar to the indicated materials, will be considered by the Agency to be representative of the waste.

Extremely viscous liquid—ASTM Standard D140-70 Crushed or powdered material—ASTM Standard D346-75 Soil or rock-like material—ASTM Standard D420-69 Soil-like material—ASTM Standard D1452-65 Fly Ash-like material—ASTM Standard D2234-76 [ASTM Standards are available from ASTM, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103]

Containerized liquid wastes—"COLIWASA" described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,"<sup>1</sup> U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste, Washington, D.C. 20460. [Copies may be obtained from Solid Waste Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 28 W. St. Clair St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45268]

Liquid waste in pits, ponds, lagoons, and similar reservoirs—"Pond Sampler" described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods."<sup>1</sup>

This manual also contains additional information on application of these protocols.

<sup>1</sup> These methods are also described in "Samplers and Sampling Procedures for Hazardous Waste Streams," EPA 600/2-80-018, January 1980.

#### Appendix II—EP Toxicity Test Procedure

##### A. Extraction Procedure (EP)

1. A representative sample of the waste to be tested (minimum size 100 grams) should be obtained using the methods specified in Appendix I or any other methods capable of yielding a representative sample within the meaning of Part 260. [For detailed guidance on conducting the various aspects of the EP see "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Solid Waste, Washington, D.C. 20460.]<sup>1</sup>

2. The sample should be separated into its component liquid and solid phases using the method described in "Separation Procedure" below. If the solid residue<sup>2</sup> obtained using this method totals less than 0.5% of the original weight of the waste, the residue can be discarded and the operator should treat the liquid phase as the extract and proceed immediately to Step 8.

3. The solid material obtained from the Separation Procedure should be evaluated for its particle size. If the solid material has a surface area per gram of material equal to, or greater than, 3.1 cm<sup>2</sup> or passes through a 9.5 mm (0.375 inch) standard sieve, the operator should proceed to Step 4. If the surface area is smaller or the particle size larger than specified above, the solid material should be prepared for extraction by crushing, cutting or grinding the material so that it passes through a 9.5 mm (0.375 inch) sieve or, if the material is in a single piece, by subjecting the material to the "Structural Integrity Procedure" described below.

4. The solid material obtained in Step 3 should be weighed and placed in an extractor with 16 times its weight of deionized water. Do not allow the material to dry prior to weighing. For purposes of this test, an acceptable extractor is one which will impart sufficient agitation to the mixture to not only prevent stratification of the sample and extraction fluid but also insure that all sample surfaces are continuously

<sup>1</sup> Copies may be obtained from Solid Waste Information, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 28 W. St. Clair Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45268.

<sup>2</sup> The percent solids is determined by drying the filter pad at 80° C until it reaches constant weight and then calculating the percent solids using the following equation:

$$\frac{(\text{weight of pad} + \text{solid}) - (\text{tare weight of pad})}{\text{initial weight of sample}} \times 100 = \% \text{ solids}$$

brought into contact with well mixed extraction fluid.

5. After the solid material and deionized water are placed in the extractor, the operator should begin agitation and measure the pH of the solution in the extractor. If the pH is greater than 5.0, the pH of the solution should be decreased to  $5.0 \pm 0.2$  by adding 0.5 N acetic acid. If the pH is equal to or less than 5.0, no acetic acid should be added. The pH of the solution should be monitored, as described below, during the course of the extraction and if the pH rises above 5.2, 0.5N acetic acid should be added to bring the pH down to  $5.0 \pm 0.2$ . However, in no event shall the aggregate amount of acid added to the solution exceed 4 ml of acid per gram of solid. The mixture should be agitated for 24 hours and maintained at 20°–40° C (68°–104° F) during this time. It is recommended that the operator monitor and adjust the pH during the course of the extraction with a device such as the Type 45-A pH Controller manufactured by Chemtrix, Inc., Hillsboro, Oregon 97123 or its equivalent, in conjunction with a metering pump and reservoir of 0.5N acetic acid. If such a system is not available, the following manual procedure shall be employed:

(a) A pH meter should be calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

(b) The pH of the solution should be checked and, if necessary, 0.5N acetic acid should be manually added to the extractor until the pH reaches  $5.0 \pm 0.2$ . The pH of the solution should be adjusted at 15, 30 and 60 minute intervals, moving to the next longer interval if the pH does not have to be adjusted more than 0.5N pH units.

(c) The adjustment procedure should be continued for at least 6 hours.

(d) If at the end of the 24-hour extraction period, the pH of the solution is not below 5.2 and the maximum amount of acid (4 ml per gram of solids) has not been added, the pH should be adjusted to  $5.0 \pm 0.2$  and the extraction continued for an additional four hours, during which the pH should be adjusted at one hour intervals.

6. At the end of the 24 hour extraction period, deionized water should be added to the extractor in an amount determined by the following equation:

$$V = (20)(W) - 16(W) - A$$

V = ml deionized water to be added  
W = weight in grams of solid charged to extractor  
A = ml of 0.5N acetic acid added during extraction

7. The material in the extractor should be separated into its component liquid and solid phases as described under "Separation Procedure."

8. The liquids resulting from Steps 2 and 7 should be combined. This

APPENDIX B

Photographs from FIT Drive-by (April 13,1988)

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/13/58

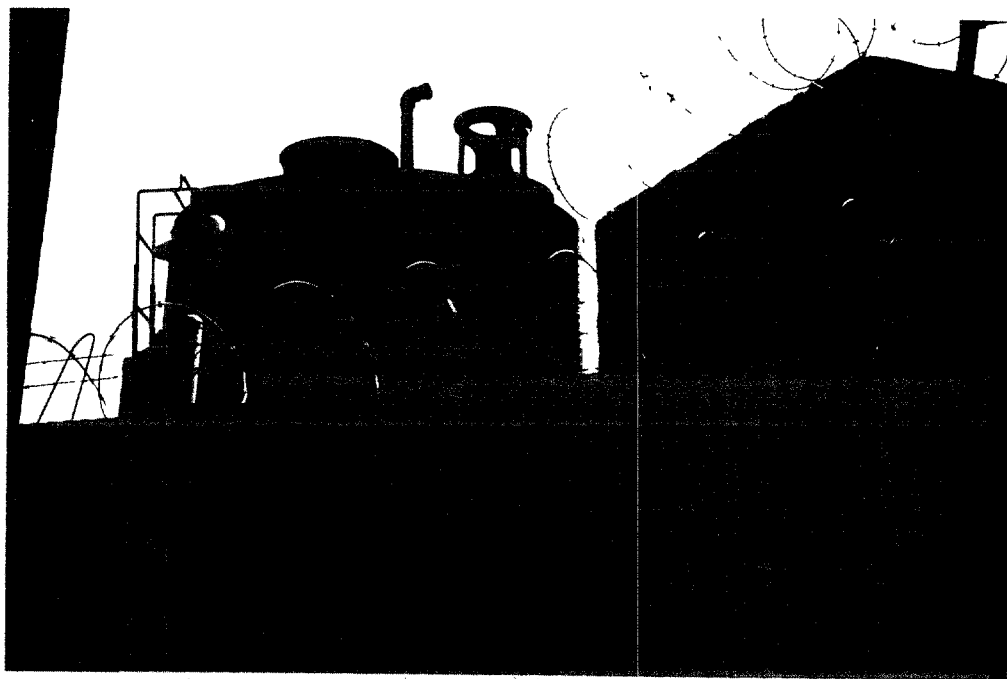
TIME: 230 AM (PM)

DIRECTION:  
Southwest

WEATHER: Sunny,  
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:  
Barney Martha

DESCRIPTION:  
Tank in Northeast corner of facility



DATE: 4/13/58

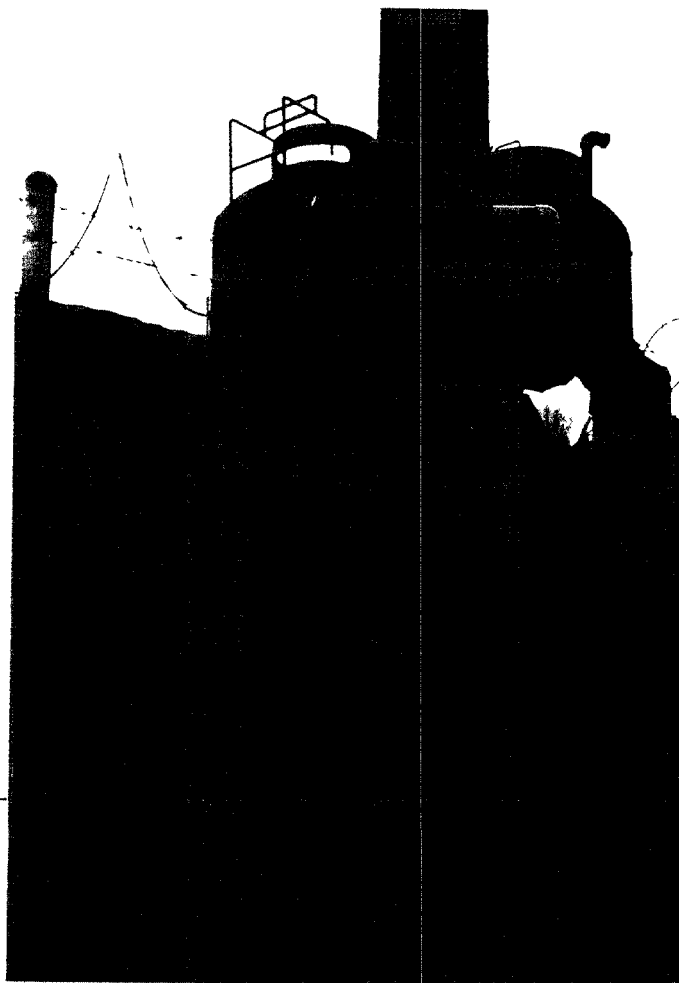
TIME: 230 AM (PM)

DIRECTION:  
southeast

WEATHER: Sunny  
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:  
Barney Martha

DESCRIPTION:  
same as above



d/guide/bt



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/13/88

TIME: 230 AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: Sunny  
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha

DESCRIPTION:

East side of equipment yard

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

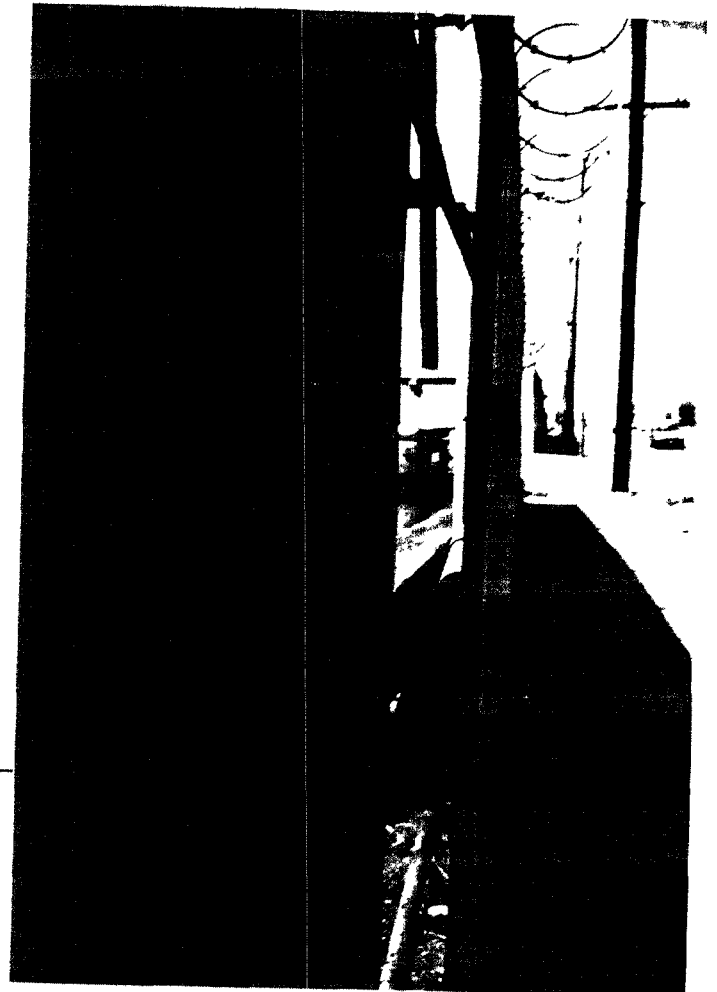
\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/13/88

TIME: 2<sup>30</sup> AM ☒ PM

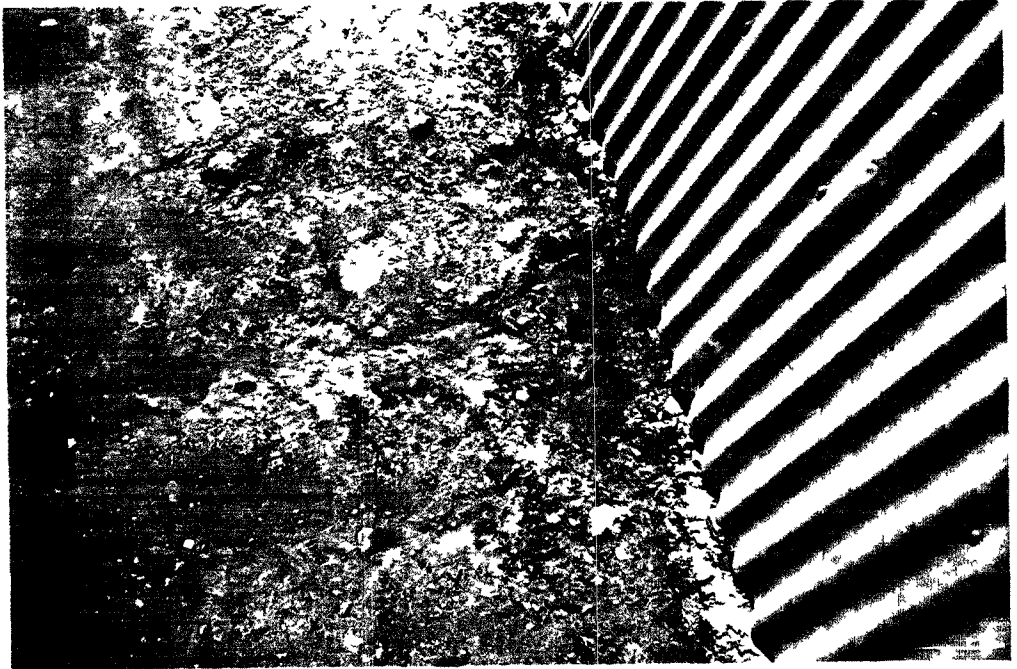
DIRECTION:

NW (facing lane)

WEATHER: Sunny,  
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha



DESCRIPTION:

Blue soil stain on SW corner of property

DATE: 4/13/88

TIME: 2<sup>30</sup> AM ☒ PM

DIRECTION:

East

WEATHER: Sunny,  
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha



DESCRIPTION:

Truck entering main gate

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/13/88

TIME: 2<sup>00</sup> AM PM

DIRECTION:

East

WEATHER: Sunny

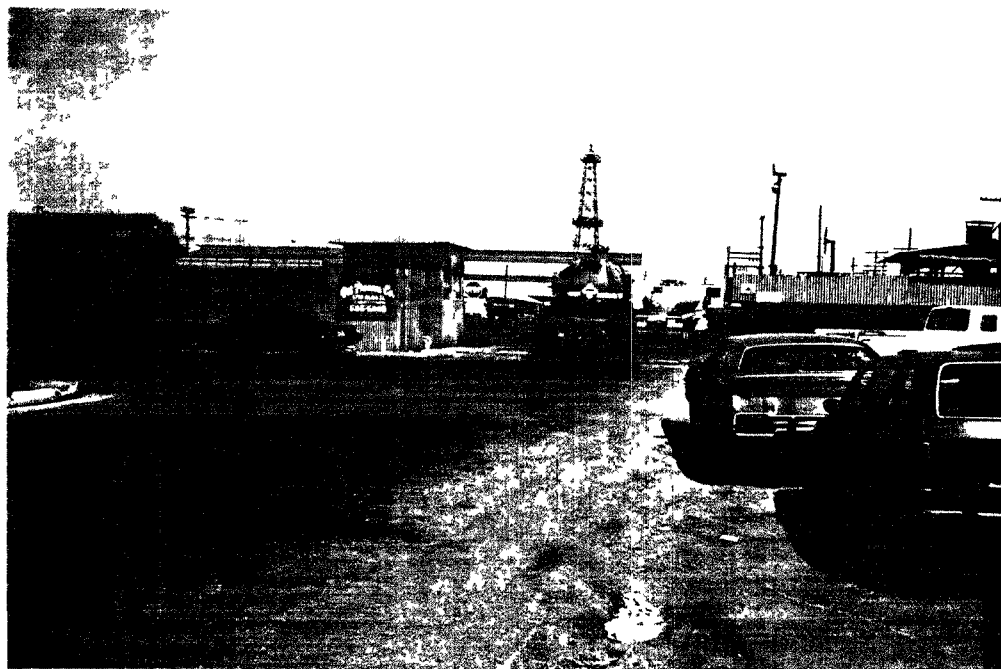
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha

DESCRIPTION:

Main Gate



DATE: 4/13/88

TIME 2<sup>30</sup> AM PM

DIRECTION:

East

WEATHER: Sunny,

around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha

DESCRIPTION:

Entrance Sign, Main Gate



d/guide/bt

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/13/88

TIME: 2<sup>30</sup> AM PM

DIRECTION:

North

WEATHER: sunny

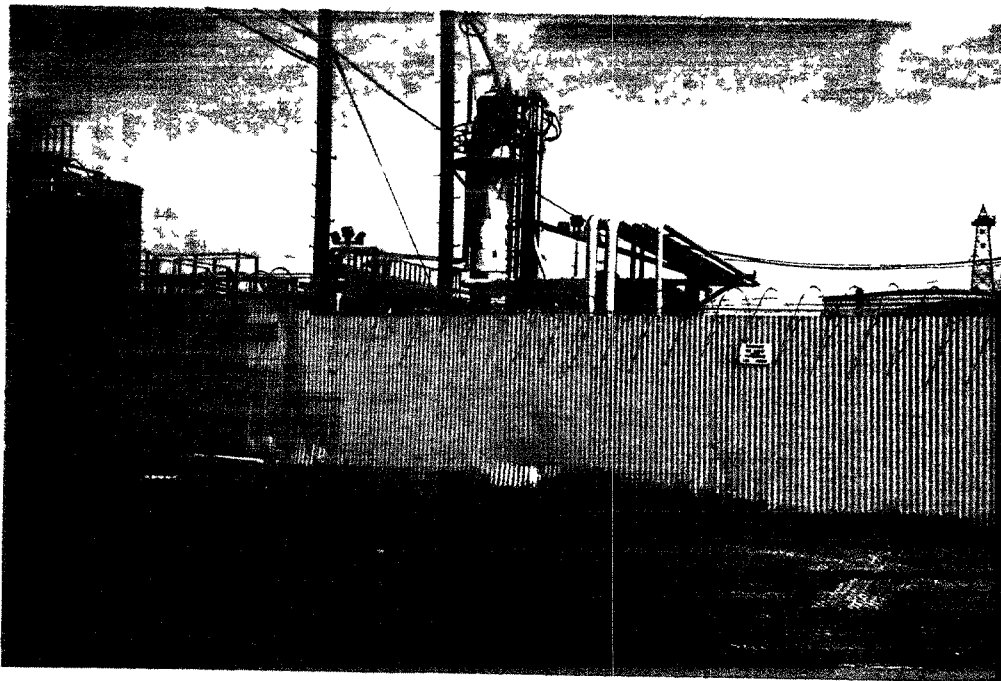
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha

DESCRIPTION:

Tanks & towers in northwest corner of facility



DATE: 4/13/88

TIME 2<sup>30</sup> AM PM

DIRECTION:

North

WEATHER: sunny

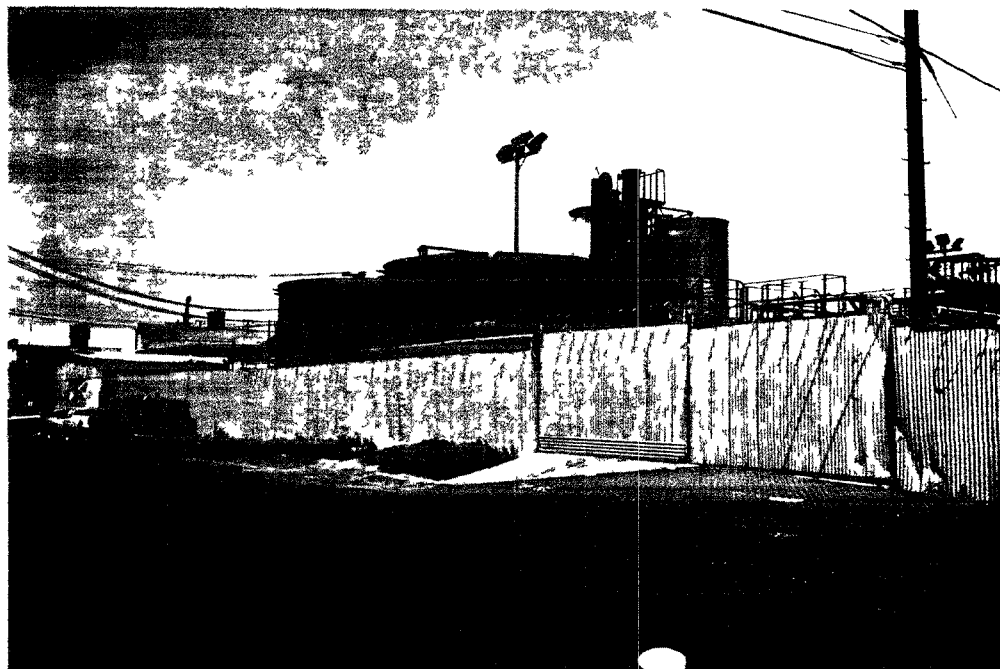
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha

DESCRIPTION:

Tanks & towers in northwest corner of facility



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/13/88

TIME: 2<sup>30</sup> AM PM

DIRECTION:

North

WEATHER: Sunny,

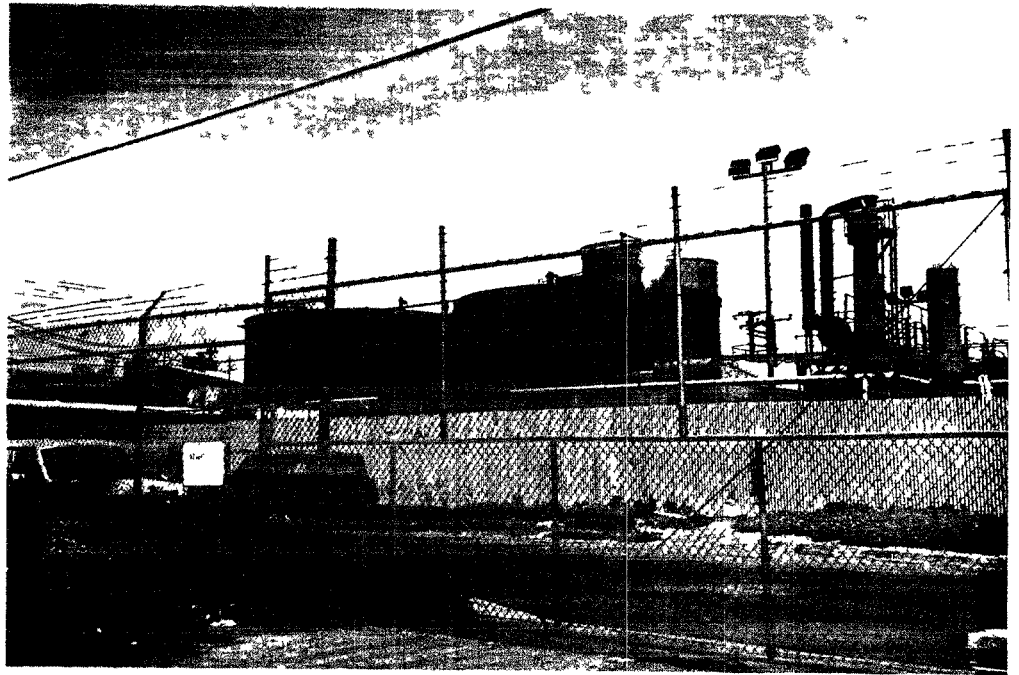
around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha

DESCRIPTION:

Tanks & towers of the facility (NW corner)



DATE: 4/13/88

TIME 2<sup>30</sup> AM PM

DIRECTION:

South

WEATHER: Sunny,

around 70°

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Martha

DESCRIPTION:

photo of the southern side of facility, taken from  
Slavson Ave



d/guide/bt

**APPENDIX C**  
**Photographs from FIT Visual Site Inspection**

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing east

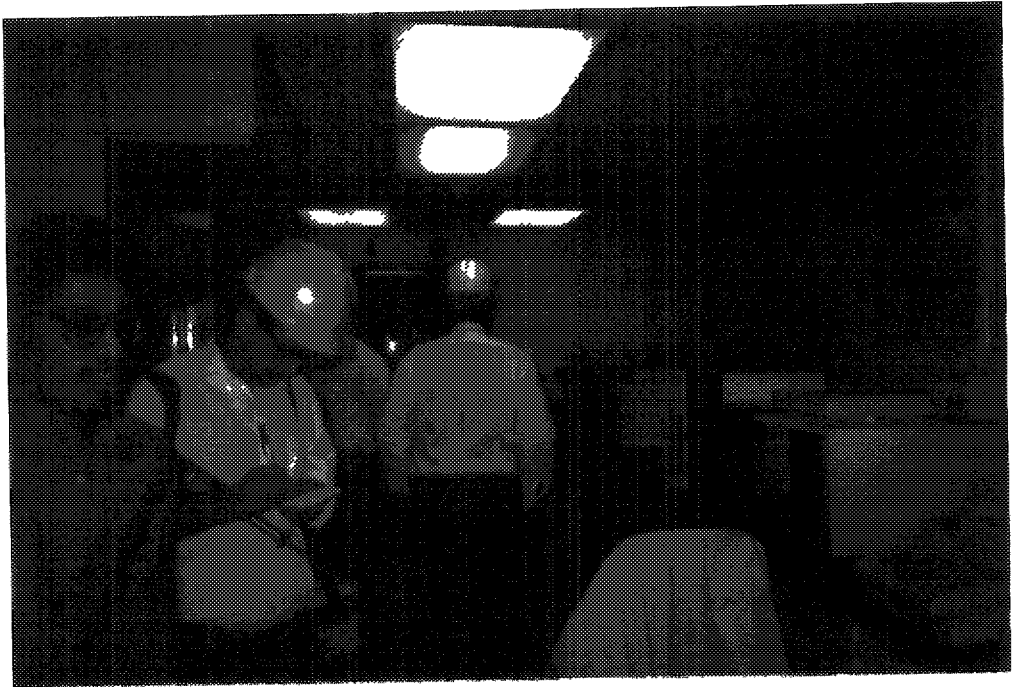
WEATHER: unny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Inside of laboratory



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing south

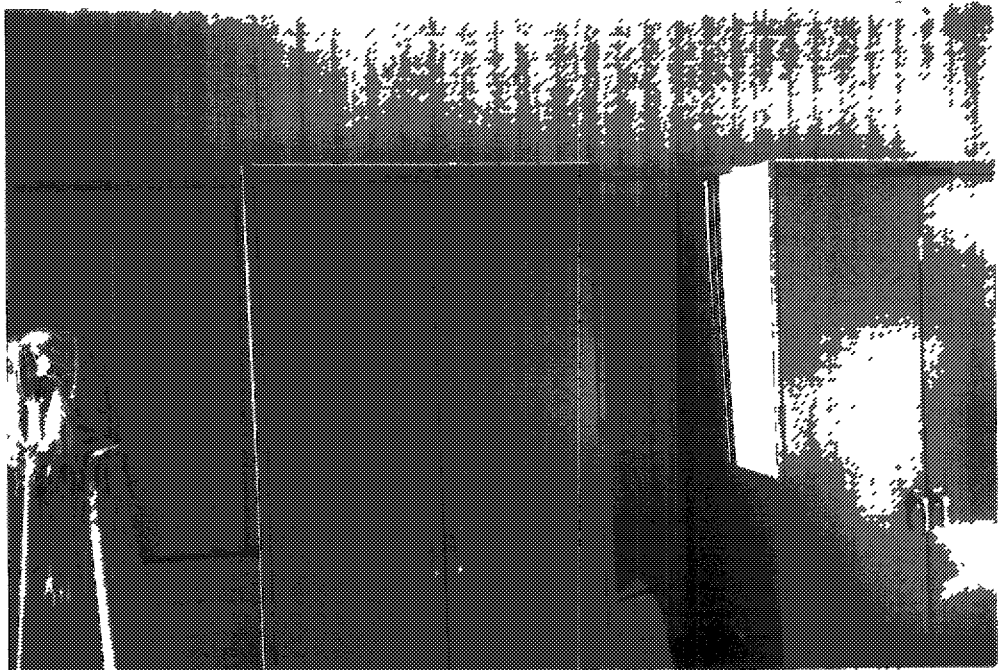
WEATHER: unny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Storage shed for samples



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

facing south

WEATHER: sunny,

~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Samples stored in shed

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_





FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing southeast

WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Vacuum Truck Yard



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing northwest

WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Receiving area; truck wash area



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing northwest

WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Truck washout sump



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing northwest

WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Baker Tanks



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing west

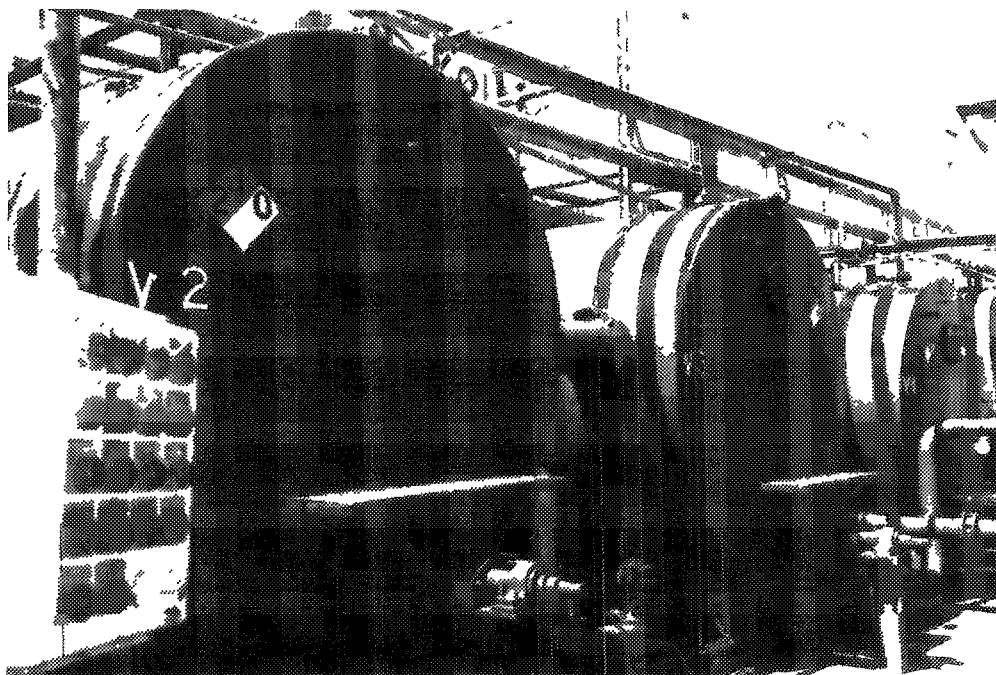
WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Storage Tanks V 2, V-3, V-4



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing west

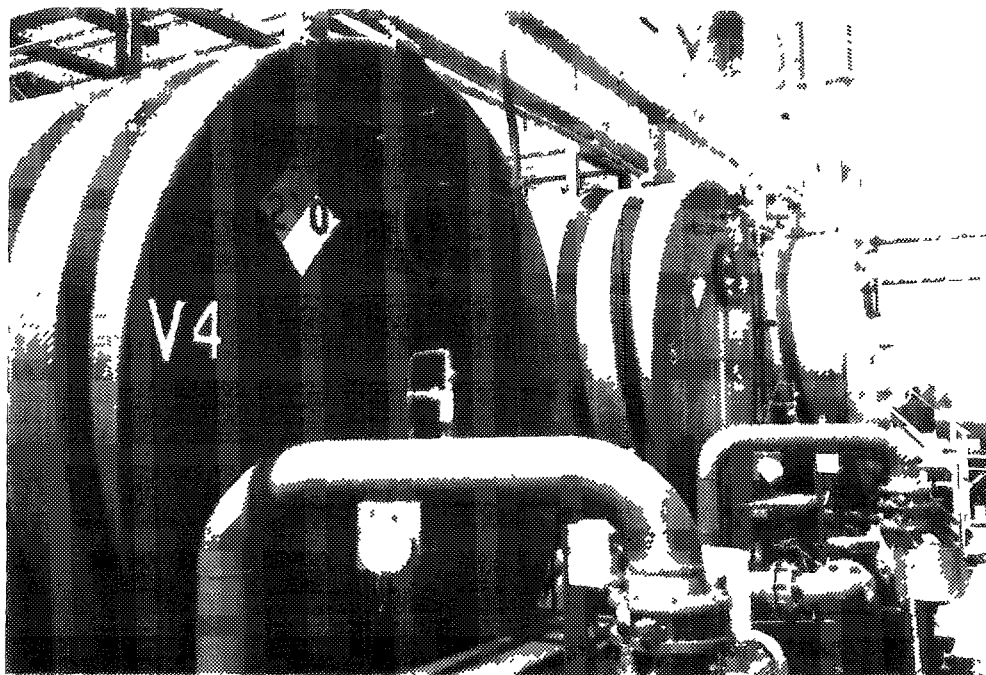
WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Storage Tanks V 4, V 5, V-6



d/guide/bt

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

faung southeast

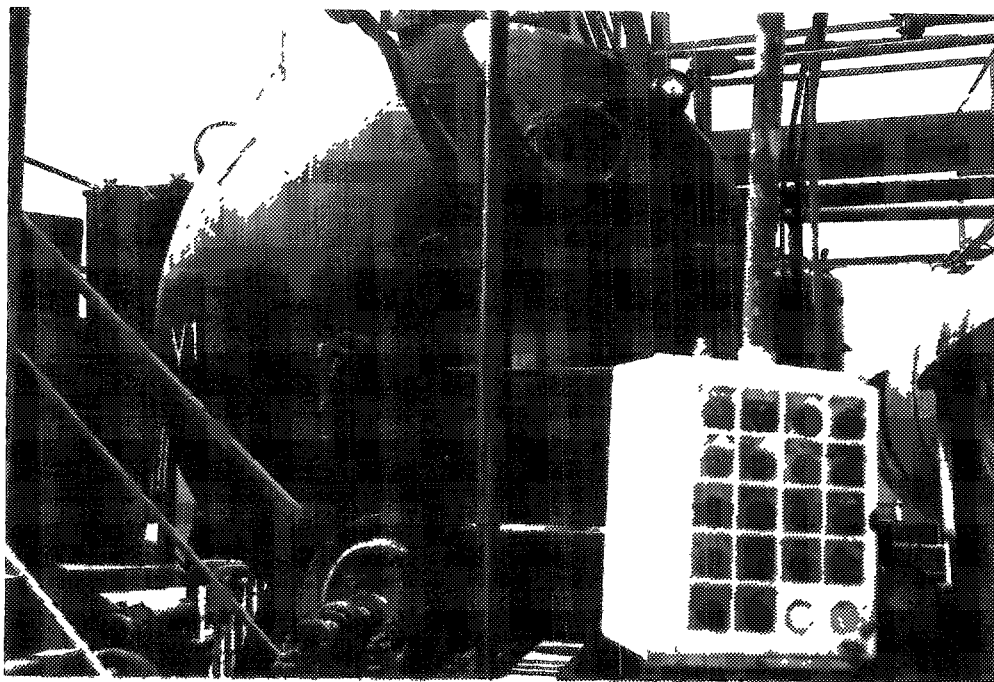
WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Tank V-1



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

faung west

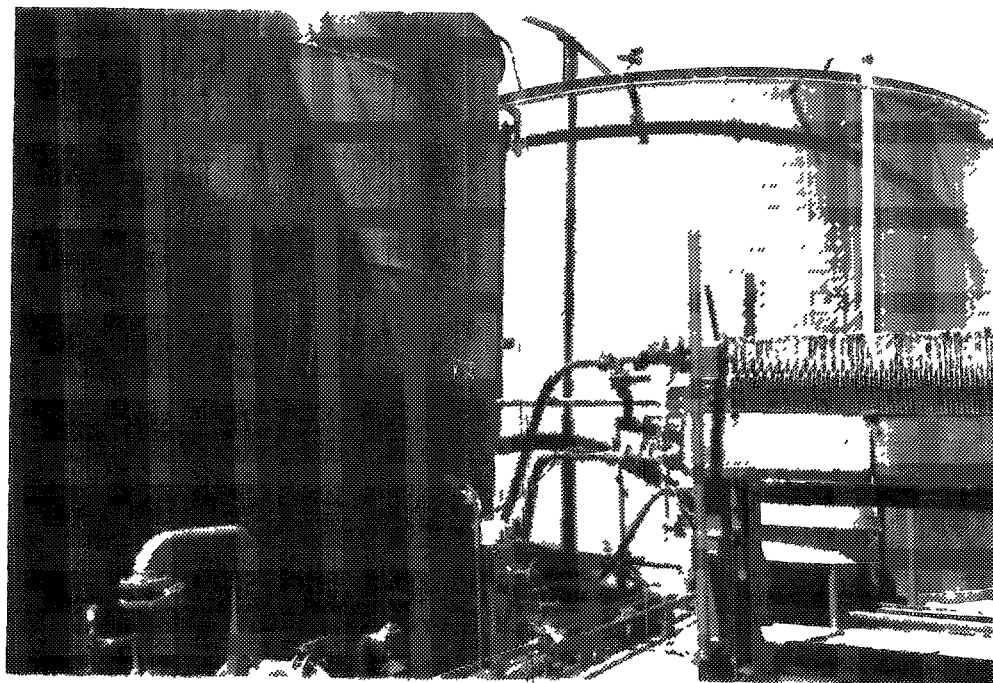
WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Tank V-10 & filter Press



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing west

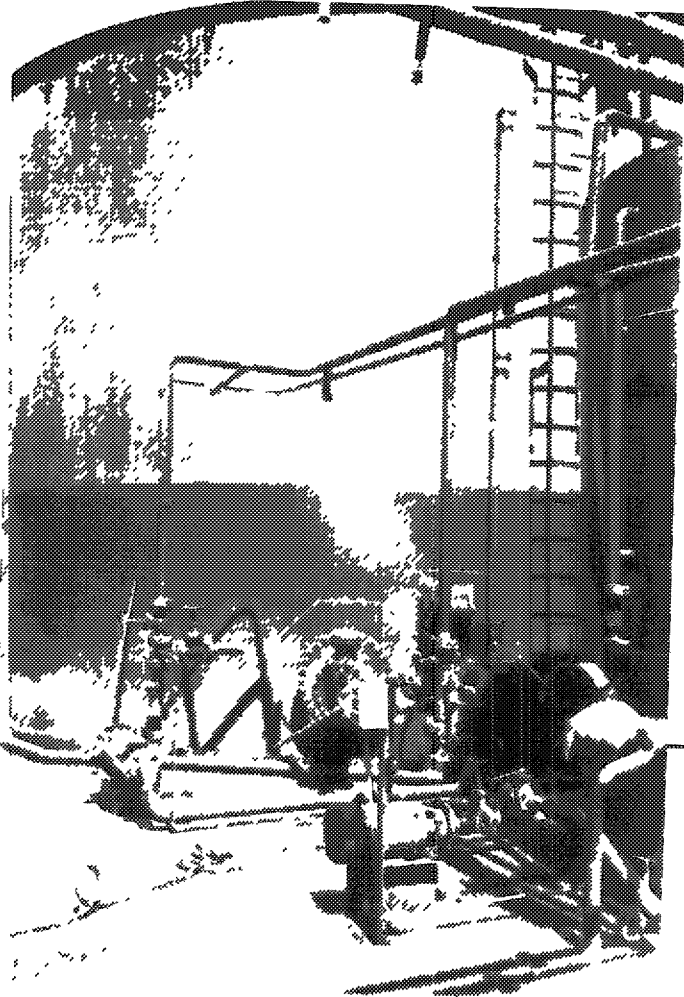
WEATHER: sunny,  
~80°F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thoms

DESCRIPTION:

Tank V-9



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (A) PM

DIRECTION:

facing northwest

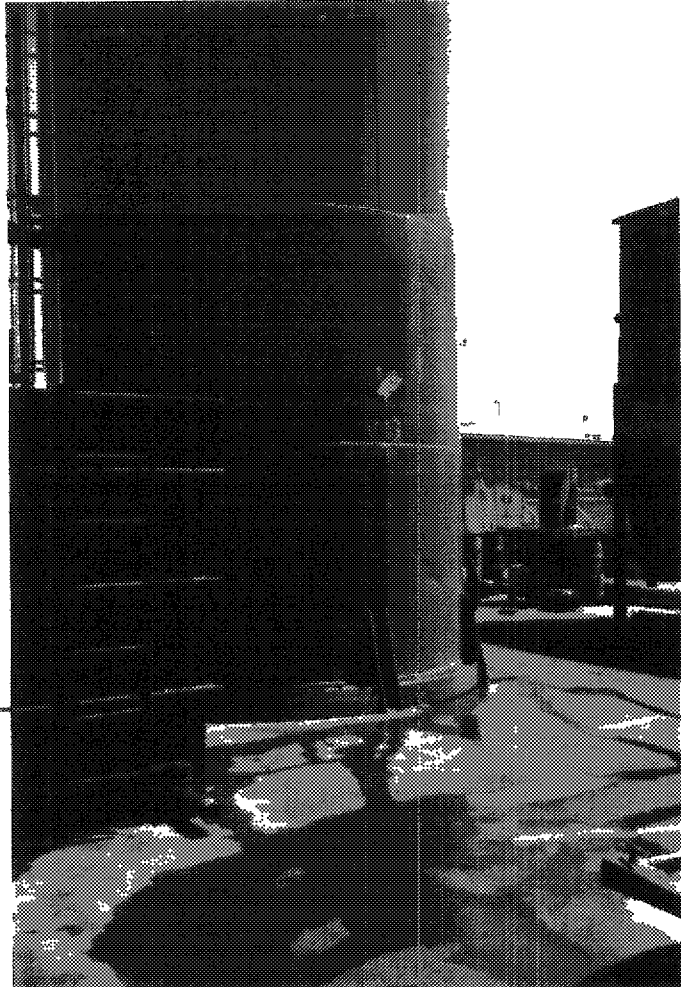
WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Tank V-13



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

facing west

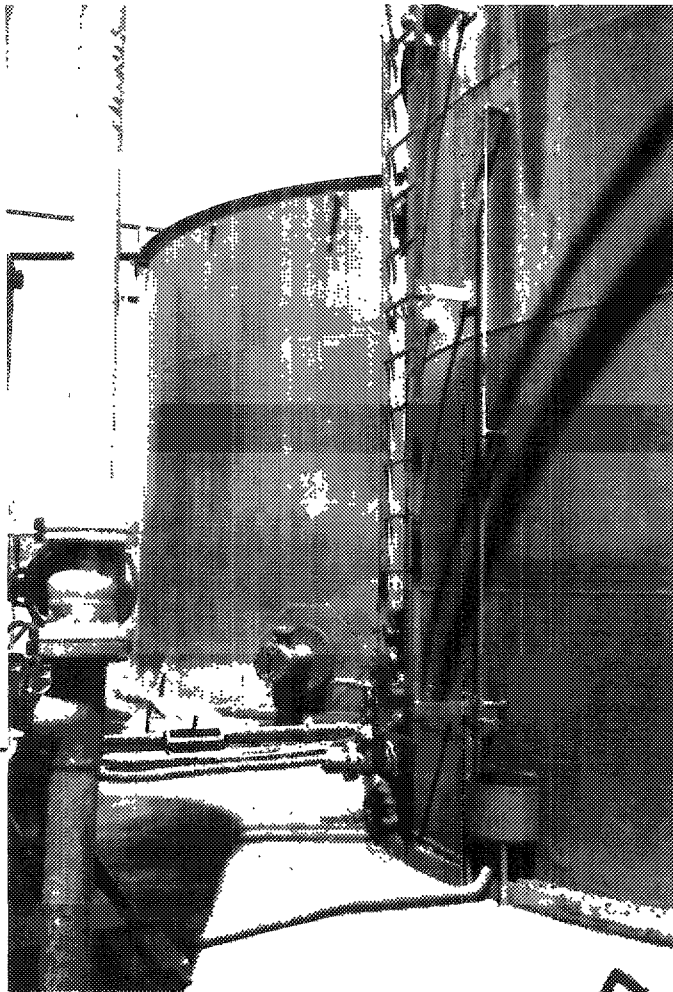
WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Tank V-8



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

facing northwest

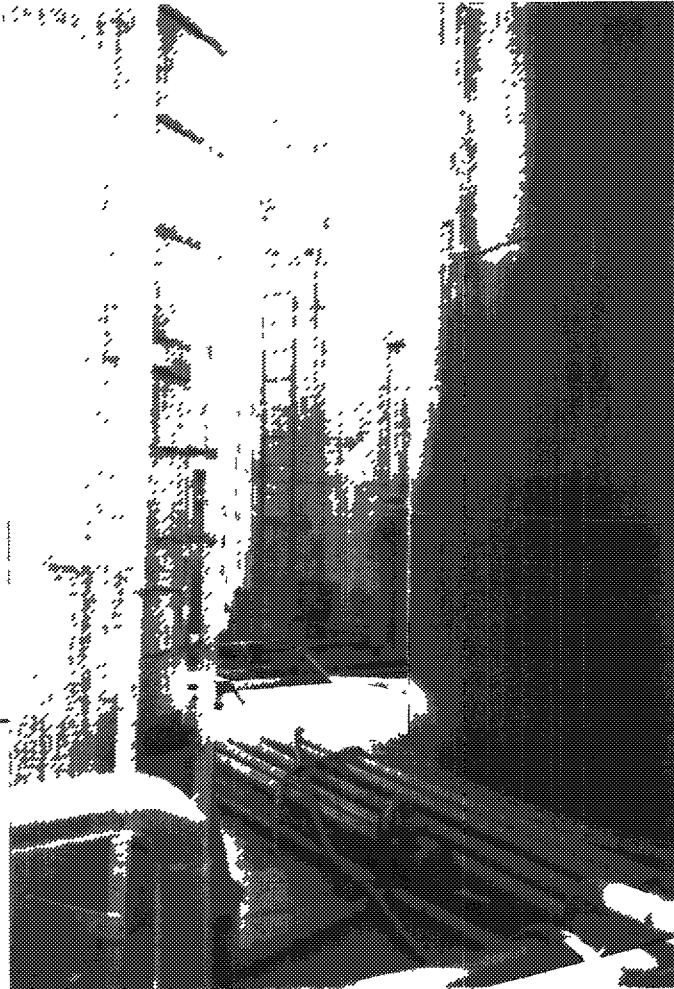
WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Tank V-11



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

facing north

WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Tank V-12

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

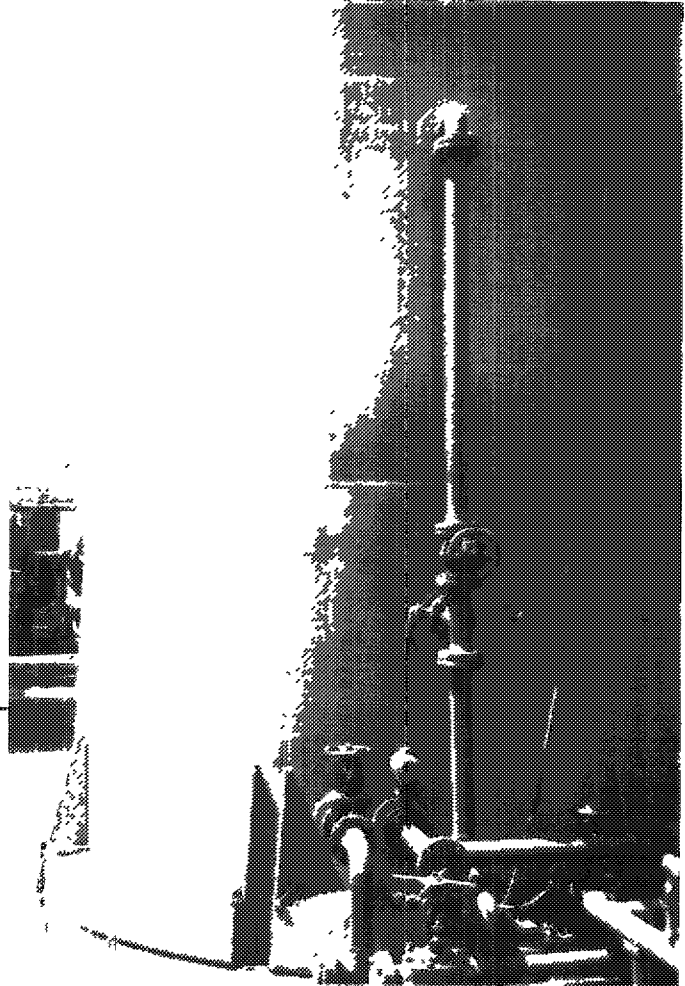
PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

d/guide/bt



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing down

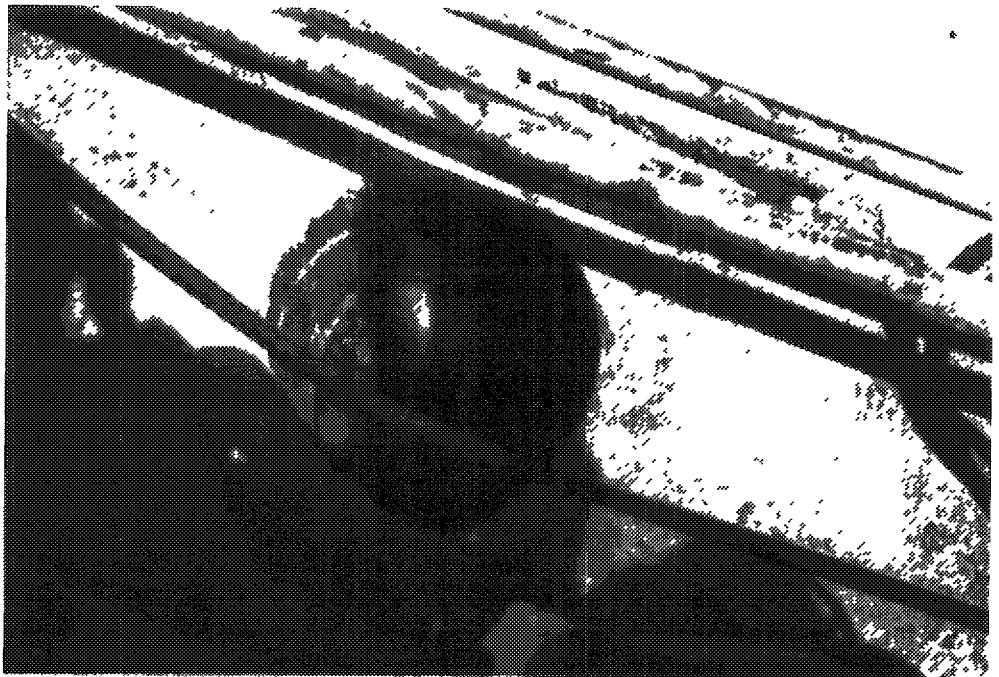
WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Catch hole



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing south

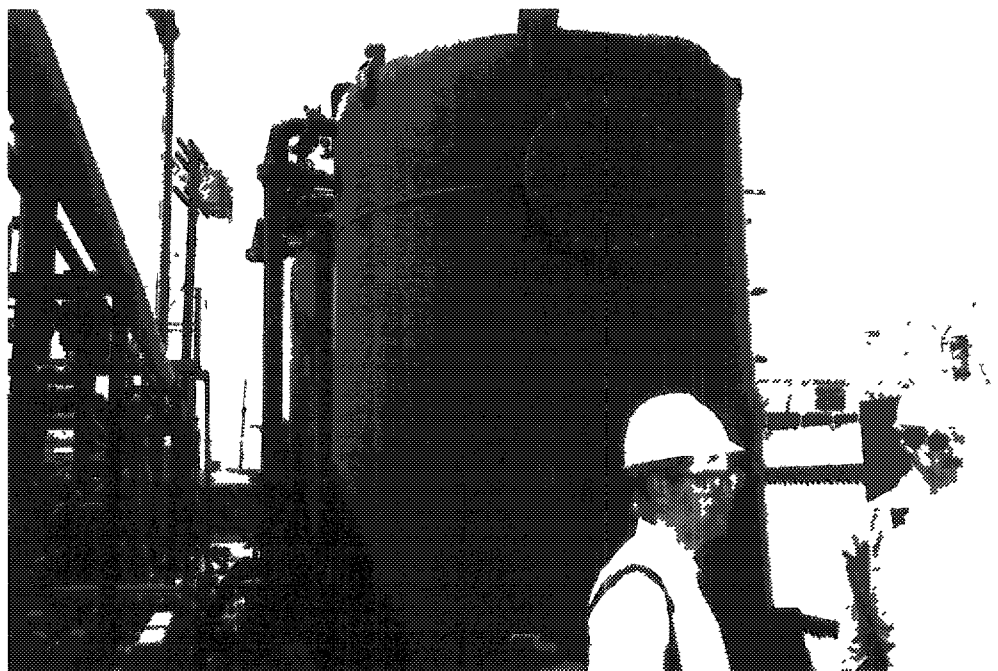
WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Carbon Adsorption Unit



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing east

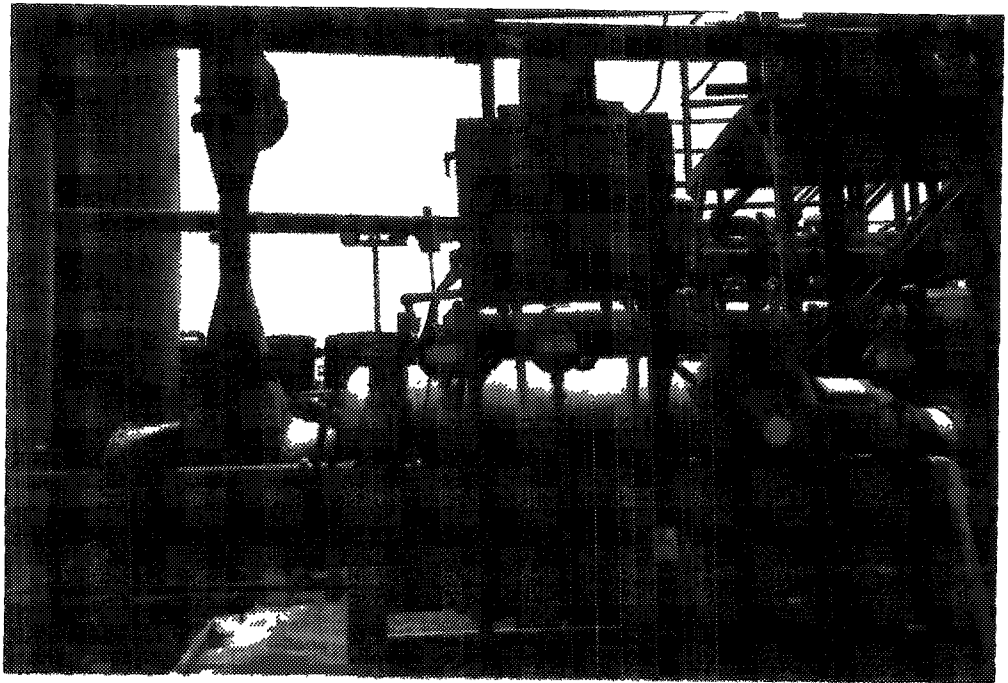
WEATHER: sunny,  
80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Incinerator



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing sump

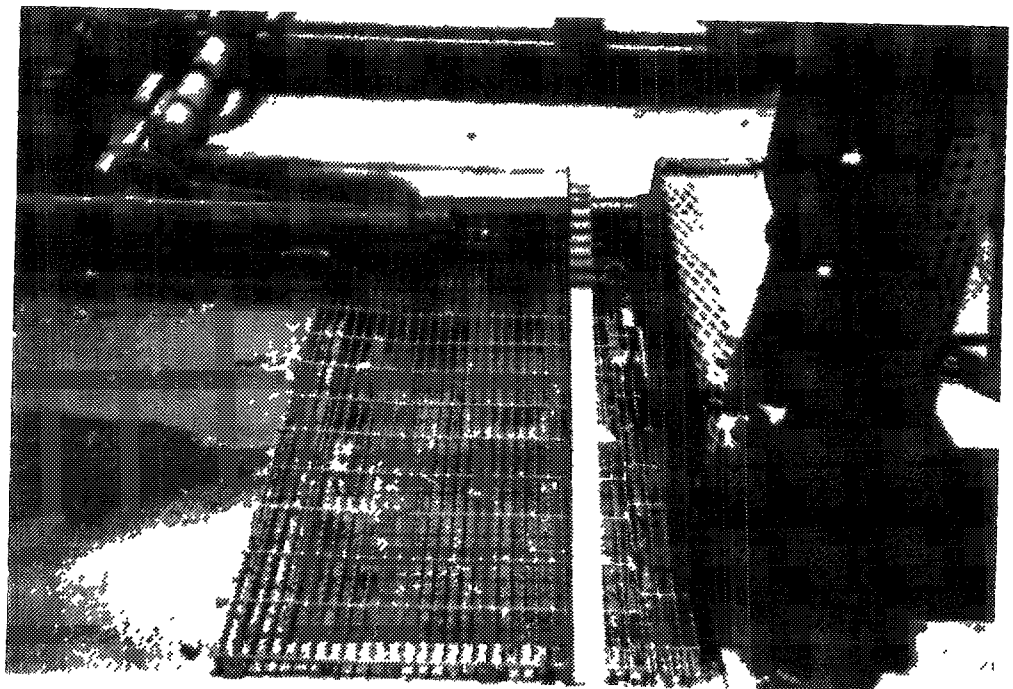
WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Process Area sump



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing east

WEATHER: Sunny,

- 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Dwyer

DESCRIPTION:

Air Stripper



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

d/guide/bt

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

facing east

WEATHER: sunny,  
~80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Dwyer

DESCRIPTION:

Air stripper



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

facing east

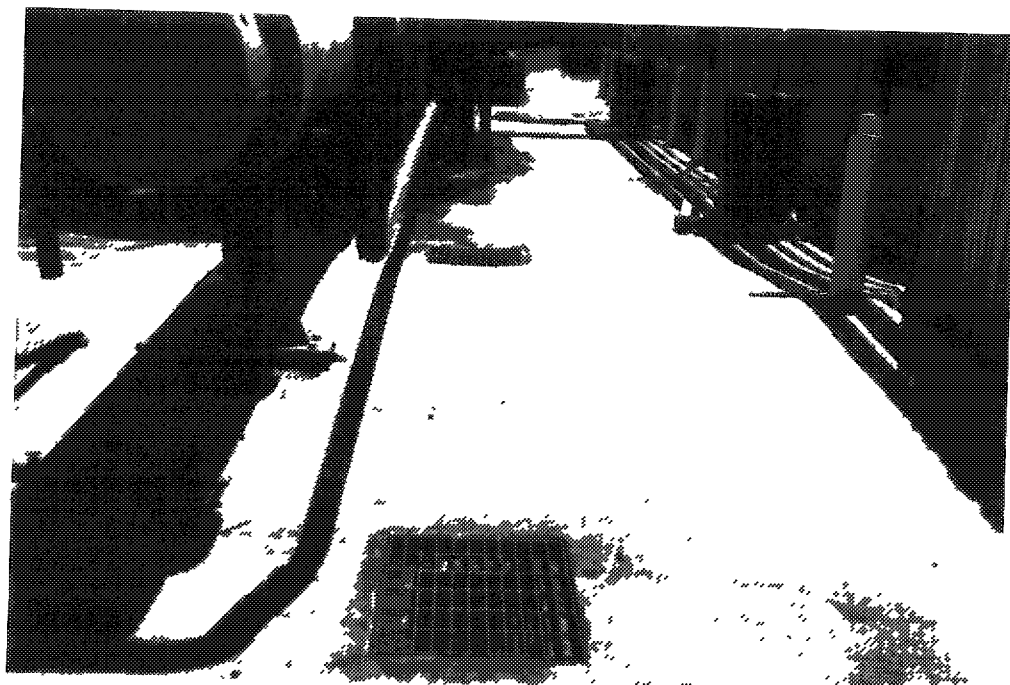
WEATHER: sunny,  
~80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Dwyer

DESCRIPTION:

2 catch basins



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing east

WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80°F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Roll-off box mod



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing northwest

WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80°F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Roll-off boxes



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 AM PM

DIRECTION:

facing southeast

WEATHER: cloudy

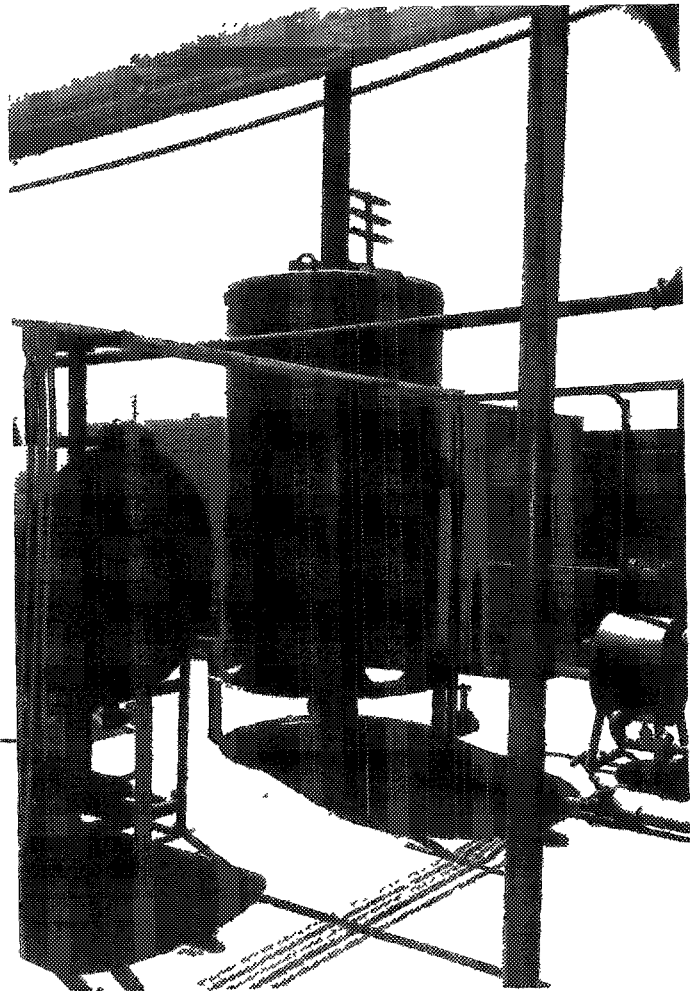
80°F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Tings

DESCRIPTION:

Blowdown for the boiler



DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME \_\_\_\_\_ AM PM

DIRECTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

WEATHER: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

\_\_\_\_\_

DESCRIPTION:

\_\_\_\_\_

d/guide/bt

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (A) PM

DIRECTION:

facing north

WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Yard Sump



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (A) PM

DIRECTION:

facing north

WEATHER: Sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

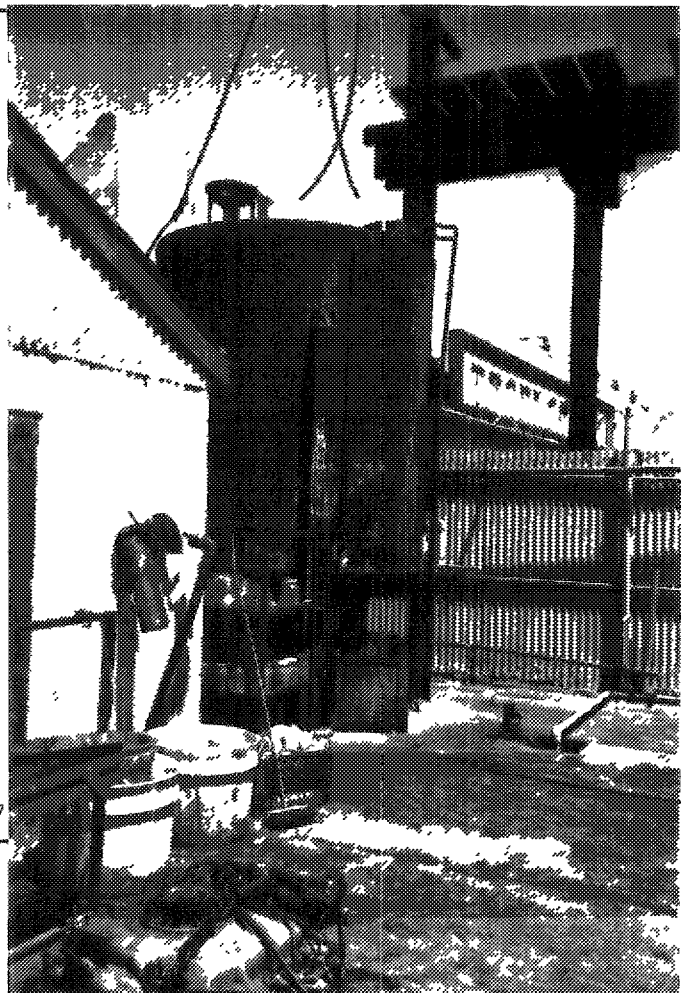
Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Collection Tank next to

Yard Sump

d/guide/bt





FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing down

WEATHER: Sunny,  
~80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Area of concern Paint Stain



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing north

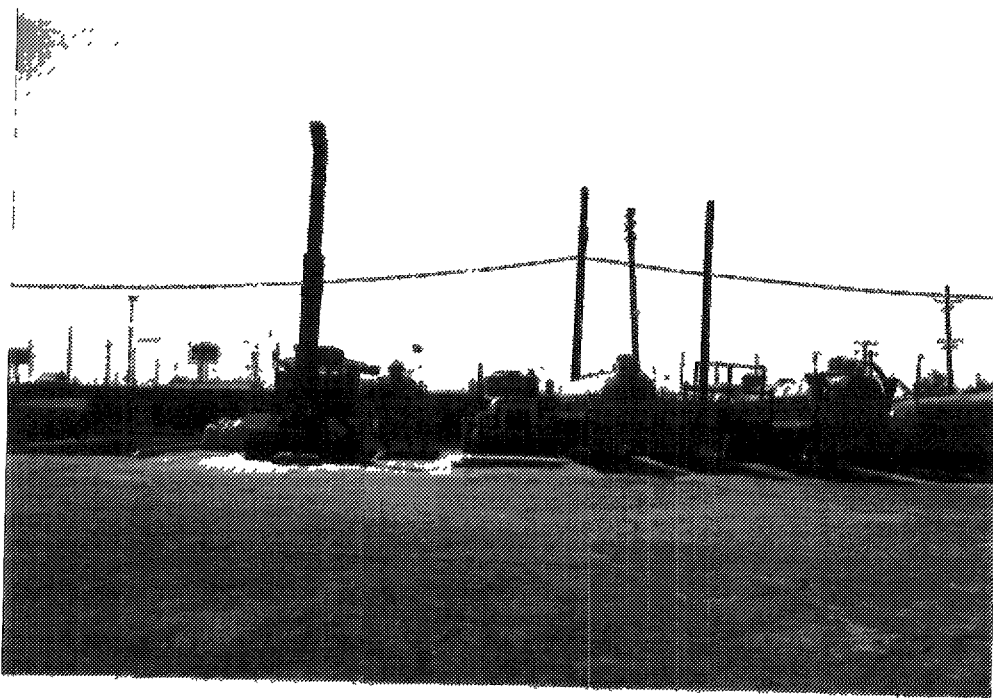
WEATHER: Sunny,  
~80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Truck Yard



FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 6/3/88

TIME: 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing north

WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Entrance to Facility



DATE: 6/3/88

TIME 11 (AM) PM

DIRECTION:

facing east

WEATHER: sunny,  
~ 80° F

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Beatrice Thys

DESCRIPTION:

Office Building



APPENDIX D  
VSI FIELD NOTES

Oil Process

F9-8804-009

Martha

1/2 bulk/drum wastes V-2?  
volume of clarifiers  
conditions of air permit

John Lidyoff  
David Lidyoff  
Bill Vloff

Raymond Paskauskas  
Desmond Philip  
Sean Coleman - Lab Manager

1979 Waste oil process transfer  
to 1979 → 20-30,000 gallons  
1983 OS60 Oil / Chem Waste / Romic

1983-84 building facility / permit process  
sewer discharge in 1985 - DOTS permit

Process:

sample from generator facility; establish profile  
1) treatability  
2) pricing

generator and/or transporter established profile #

→ loading area

sample is pulled from vehicle / comparison  
received for unloading area

→ spot checks: 1-1 1/2

## LAB

1 g. in sample w/ #

9 metals arsenic mercury nickel  
organics/heavy metals/PCBs/cyanides/phosphate/ <sup>ammonia</sup> composition oil/H<sub>2</sub>O  
take results → to off loading area personnel & plant office  
complete report to process engineering dept

## PLANT

drum waste for transfer

upon acceptance truck:

vacuum truck waste

4 Brumby classifiers  
gravity separation

20,000 gallons

## Oil wastes

V-10 denimbene H<sub>2</sub>O  
chemical/physical dehydration

oil is shipped off site

PC → every 4 to 6 months removed solids & dewatered  
sludge (goes thru whole system)

→ Filtrate from filter press  
Comingles w/ supernatant

AIR  
monitor emissions  
end of sampler

Smith Air Brand SAMAD

vis to  
3X a month

Some Tom - Senior engineer #2

LAB

30 - 50 samples per day

5 days 24 hour operation

TRUCK WASHOUT AREA

analyzed each time before being pumped out

4 Baker Tanks used for P.C.

V11, 12, 13 analyzed for sewer discharge  
1 tank always empty  
carbon adsorption unit

★ discharge clarifier → sewer  
catch basin - 75% of all discharge  
goes to this unit

Carbon adsorption unit - on wheels

★ boiler blowdown

effluent standard  
200 gal/min / batch

truck fueling tank

average  
discharge 25,000 gallons

diesel 12,000 gallons since 1979

Certified / preserved test

4 Air permits

68 full time employees

Table  
SUMMARY OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNIT ASSESSMENTS

SWMU/Dates of Operation	RCRA Inspection in 9/87: Evidence of Release	Additional Data Needs	Further Action Recommended
3.1 Drum Storage Area (Unknown - Present)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Containers in poor condition</li> <li>- Did not have adequate aisle</li> <li>- Location and quantity of each waste in area was not recorded</li> <li>- Several bulging and leaking on-site</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Verify that potential violations cited by RCRA inspection in 9/87 have been properly addressed</li> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.2 Process Area Sump (Unknown to Present)	<p>None reported</p> <p><i>100 gallons</i> <i>1984-5</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Specific types of washdown water</li> <li>- Exact location of sump</li> <li>- Designs and specifications of the sump pump</li> <li>- Ultimate disposition of wastes collected in this unit (goes in 3.2, 3.3, 3.4)</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.3 Yard Runoff Sump (Unknown to Present)	<p>None reported</p> <p><i>300 gallons</i> <i>1983</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Specific types of wastewater in unit.</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.4 Truck washout sump (Unknown - Present)	<p>None reported</p> <p><i>3,000 gallons</i> <i>1984-5</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for unit</li> <li>- Specific types of washdown water</li> <li>- Exact location of sump</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.5 Primary Clarifiers (Unknown - Present)	<p>None reported</p> <p><i>1985-6</i> <i>20,000 gal each</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms at each of these units</li> <li>- Need clarifiers individual capacities</li> <li>- Designs and specifications for all clarifiers and associated pumps and pipes</li> <li>- Mechanism of waste transfer into and out of each clarifier</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit

mmw/oil/t

Table (Cont.)

SWMU/Dates of Operation	RCRA Inspection in 9/87: Evidence of Release	Additional Data Needs	Further Action Recommended
3.6 Air Flootation Unit	None reported 1984-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Design and specification of each floatation cell</li> <li>- Release control mechanism for each floatation cell</li> </ul>	
3.7 Storage Tank V-9 (Unknown - Present)	None reported 1984-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- History of any releases</li> <li>- Secondary containment of unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.8 Storage Tank V-1 (Unknown - Present)	None reported 1984-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- History of any releases</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.9 Neutralization Tank (Unknown - Present)	None reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Chemicals used in the neutralization</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.10 Flocculator	None reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.11 Delta Stack Clarifier (Unknown - Present)	None reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for this unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.12 Filtrate Tank (Unknown - Present)	None reported 1984-5 1500 gallons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Specific tank capacity of unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.13 Treated Water Storage Tank V-8 (Unknown - Present)	None reported 1984-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit

mmw/oil/t



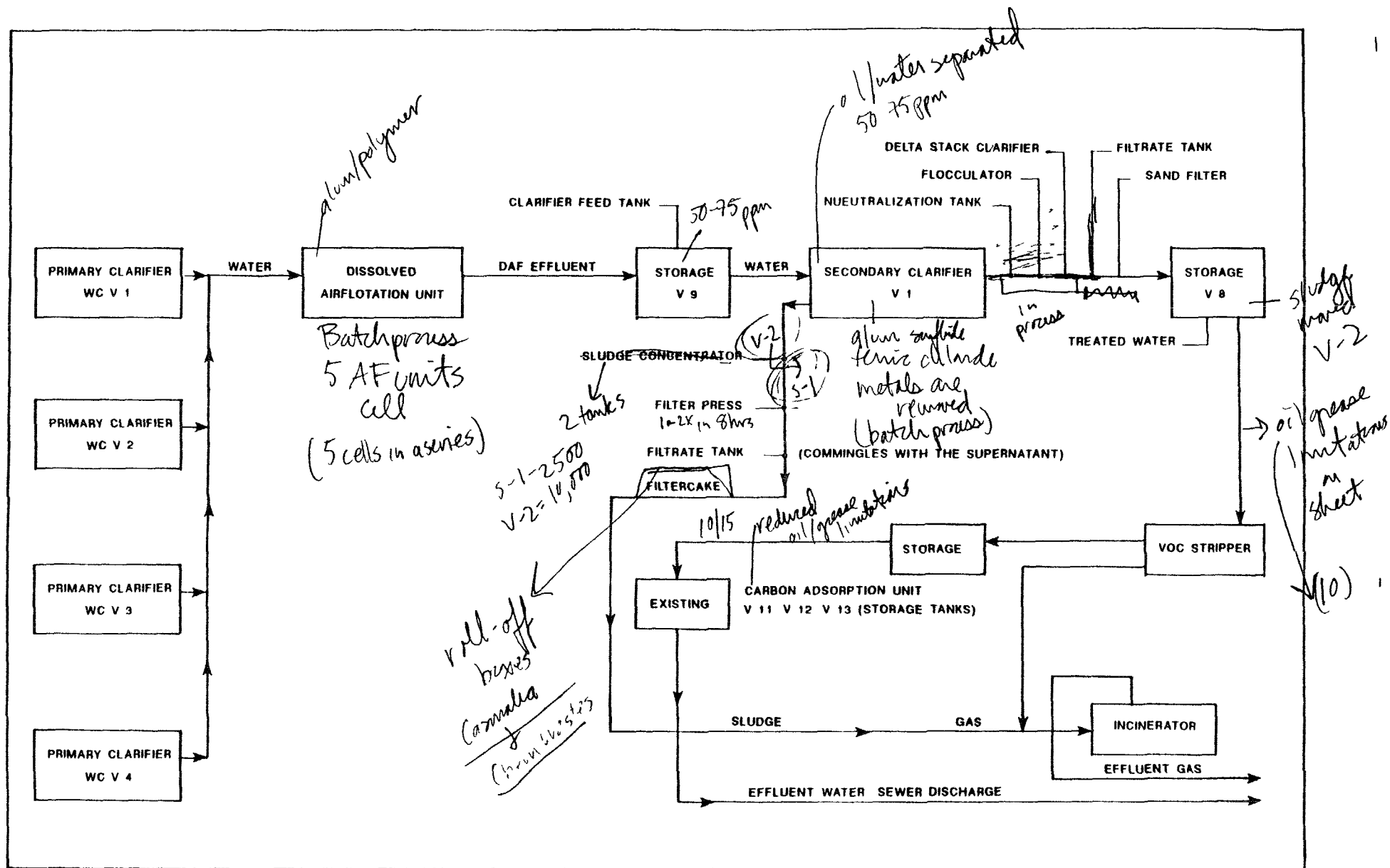
Table (Cont.)

SWMU/Dates of Operation	RCRA Inspection in 9/87: Evidence of Release	Additional Data Needs	Further Action Recommended
3.14 Sludge Concentrator (Unknown - Present)	None reported <i>under construction</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.15 Filter Press (Unknown - Present)	None reported <i>1 in service 1 will be in operation w/in a month</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.16 Sludge Hopper (Unknown - Present)	None reported <i>1985-6 5 cubic ft.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for unit</li> <li>- Specific capacity of unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.17 Storage Tank V-2 (Unknown - Present) <i>1984-5</i>	None reported <i>H<sub>2</sub>O batch press 10,000 gallons</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Information regarding function, wastes managed, size and capacity of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for the unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.18 Holding Tank V-10 (Unknown - Present)	None reported <i>1984-5 20,000 gallons</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of the unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for this unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.19 Contaminated Water <i>Sl. Hopper</i>	None reported <i>1986-7</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of the unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms of the unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.20 Carbon Adsorption Unit (Unknown - Present)	None reported <i>6ft x 5ft - 2 vessels every 4 or 5 months</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete descriptions dimensions of the unit</li> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for the unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
<i>used use 1 tank at a time</i>			

Table (Cont.)

SWMU/Dates of Operation	RCRA Inspection in 9/87: Evidence of Release	Additional Data Needs	Further Action Recommended
3.21 Storage Tank V-11, V-12, V-13 (Unknown - Present)	None reported <i>each are 25,000 gallons</i> <i>1985</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Complete description of the unit; capacity, age and integrity of each tank</li> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.22 Incinerator (Unknown - Present)	None reported <i>1985-86</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Release control mechanisms for unit</li> <li>- <del>Information about slop oil processing unit</del></li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.23 Laboratory Building (Unknown - Present)	None reported <i>750 sq. ft.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Size and dimensions of the unit</li> <li>- Specific startup date of unit</li> <li>- Descriptions of types and quantities of chemical wastes that unit has received</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.24 Baker Tanks (Unknown - Present)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contaminated waste was dripping from valves</li> <li>- Noted during a RCRA inspection in 9/87 <i>1985-86</i></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific dates of tank operation</li> <li>- Identification of tank contents</li> <li>- Exact locations of tanks on site</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.25 Vacuum Truck Yard	None reported <i>1979</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific years of operation of the unit</li> <li>- Exact location and size of the unit</li> <li>- Waste types and quantities used in the vicinity of the unit</li> <li>- Any history of release in the unit</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit
3.26 Boiler (Unknown - Present)	None reported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Specific startup date</li> <li>- Release control mechanism</li> <li>- Information regarding the function and purpose of the unit, including size and capacity</li> </ul>	A visual site inspection to verify file information and observe the current condition of the unit

*4 Baker tanks for p.c. unit = oily waste, machine coolants  
Rental units*



ecology and environment, inc

FIGURE 5  
OVERALL PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM  
OIL PROCESS COMPANY

stripping unit - condense → stored in shipping to Rollins. (bulk truck)  
off-gases → thermal oxidizer  
1800° F compressor tank  
120° → 170° demister - scrubber

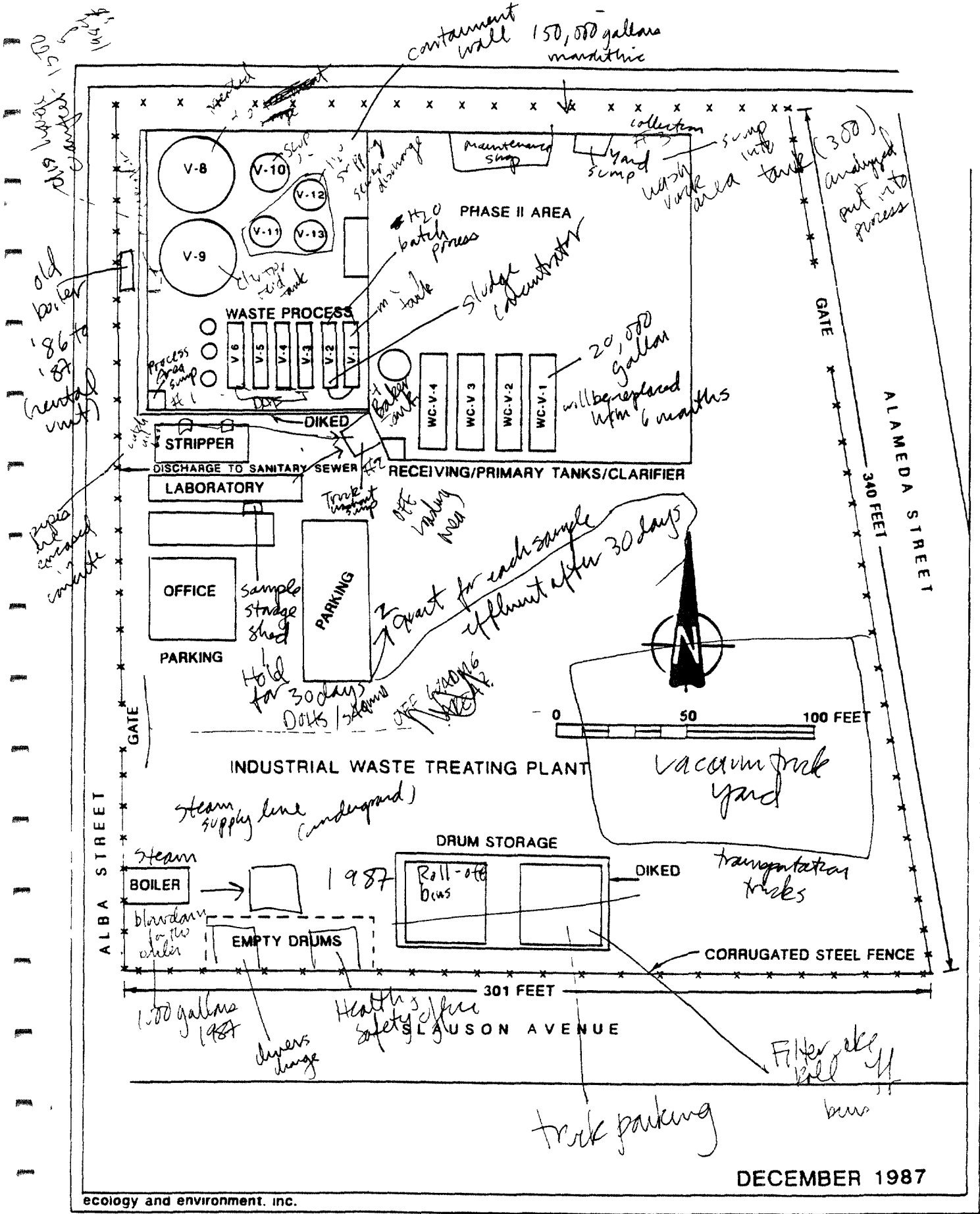
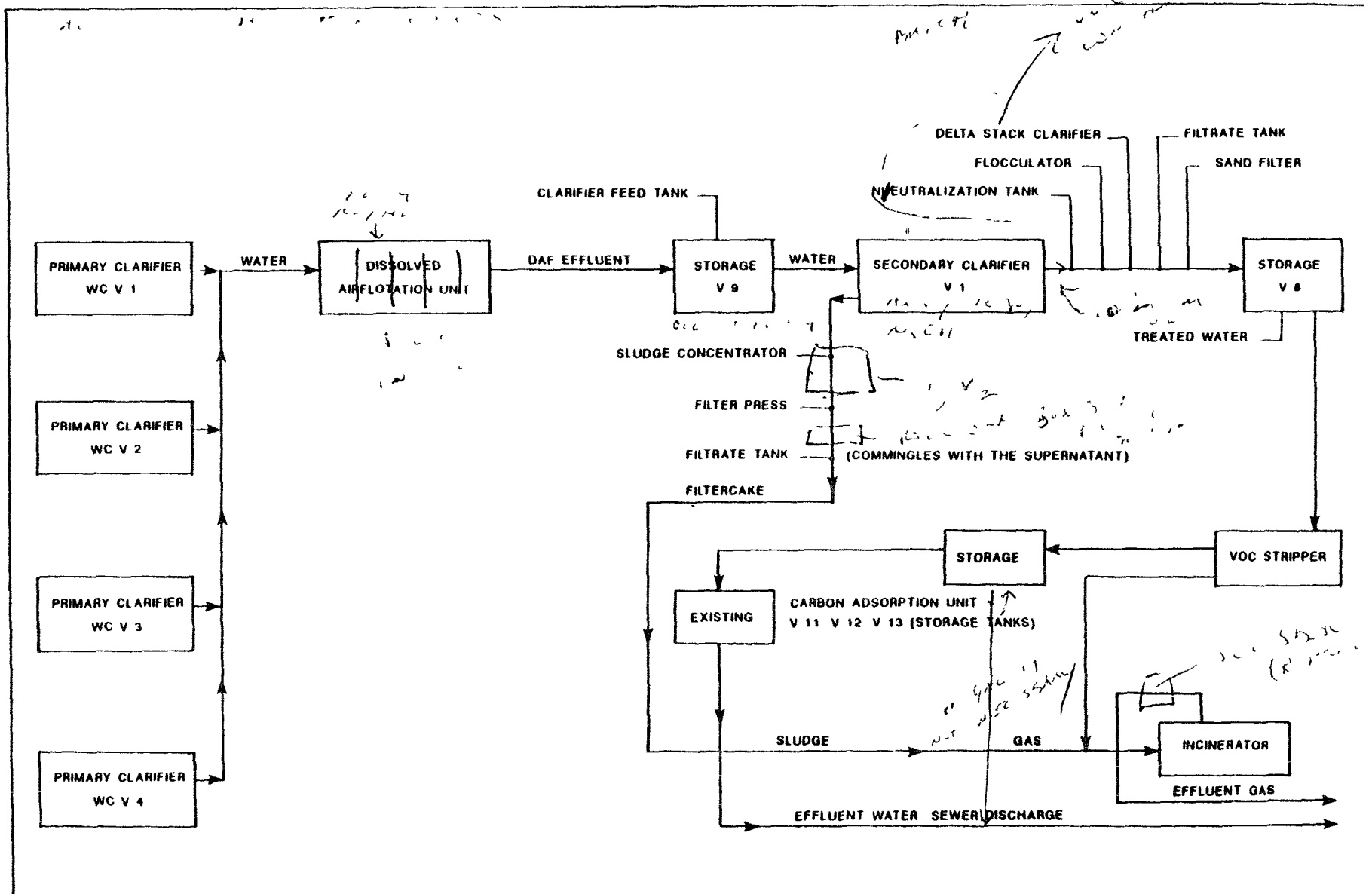


FIGURE 3  
OIL PROCESS COMPANY  
5765 ALBA STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA



ecology and environment, inc

FIGURE 5  
OVERALL PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM  
OIL PROCESS COMPANY

5.1 - 100 - 300  
- 100 - 300

Chris Lichens

6/3/88 Oil Processing Co., **VSI**

John Lidloff (OPC), Bill Valoff (OPC), Desmond Phillip, Raymond Pastrecker

1979 - OPC on-site

1979-83 - Transferred haz waste only 20-30,000 gal/month  
Other haz wastes (except chlorophore) transferred to OSPO

1983-84 - Construction of facility

Began sewer discharge in '85 after receiving permit from DOTS

Other 5% sampled pulled by someone else

if time contacted by new or old generator w/ request 95%  
pull sample Establish treatability, pricing - If accepted  
for treatment pick up load. Sample pulled then  
vehicle on-site, compounded w/ original profile!

~~One time funds~~

Lab procedures: log-in lab #, sequential numbering system. Analyses depend on what ~~is~~ is deemed necessary.

Standard: (9)  
metals, organics, cyanide, sulfide, ~~phosphate~~ phosphate, ammonia, arsenic,  
mercury, oil, others

Report sent to Engineer off-loading personnel, front office.  
Paperwork approved. Waste to Plant.

- most of drummed wastes are transferred.

DAF = Batch Process - Remove oil + grease, suspended solids, (in series).  
 5 Air Flotation cells. Water transferred to U9.  
 (50-75 ppm Alum sulfate) ferric chloride used, pH adjusted. Some nicks removed to V-8 oil + grease removed (15-20 ppm). Supernatant pumped

~~Agto - R~~

- AQMD samples scrubber off-gas 3-5/month

~~Agto - R~~

- Start gas analyses (Dioxin/Furan) requested these. OPR negotiating w/ them.
- not required to accept sludges currently.

SWMUS

Drum Storage

- note whether violations have been remediated

~~Sumps~~

- Operate 24 hrs/day. Batch.
- steam trigger shut down 2-3/year. At that time tanks, etc. also cleaned.

- ~~Start~~ Carbon changed every 4-5 months





**ecology and  
environment, inc.**

International Specialists in the Environment

Job Number ET1309

Oil Process Company

Visual Site Inspection

TDD: F9-8804-009

PAN: FCA0806CAA

Inspection Notes

Photo Log

*Best to Try*

F9-8804-009

6/3/88

arrived at site for 9:00 mtg.

E+E members present:

Martha Walters (Team Leader)

Chris Lichens (Safety Officer)

Beatrice Thys (Photographer)

EPA members present:

Jim Levy

Oil Process members present:

Bill S. Valoff (Gen. Manager)

John Lidyoff

Sean Coleman (Lab Manager)

Des Phillip (Plant Manager)

Ray Paskauskas (Health + Safety)

Dave Lidyoff

9:10 AM - began mtg. w/ all  
above members present  
Jim Levy gave intro.

F9-8804-009

6/3/88

waste oil transfer to other facilities  
for processing from 1979 → on

building in 83 + 84 the facility  
existing now

José Cor - permit writer @ DOHS  
paperwork fell in cracks

started sewer disch in '85, after  
receiving permit from DOHS

Step 1 - contacted by generator or  
transporter, request for  
treatment + <sup>OPC</sup> profiles of <sup>BT 6/3/88</sup> the  
waste stream

Step 2 - Accept or no accept  
given profile # if accepted

Step 3 - <sup>truck</sup> admitted to facility  
sample pulled + spot  
tested against original  
profile

F9-8804-009  
6/3/88

Step 1 material received + unloaded  
from truck

Lab tests: std for each load

metals, organics,

cyanides sulfides phosphates

ammonia, 9 metals (As, Hg, Ni, etc.) Mr. Coleman handed  
out a list of these.

### PROCESS

primary clar - Removal of all  
solids (20,000 gal ea)

DAF - oil + grease, susp. solids  
removed 5 cells in a series

- made up of 5 cells
- then goes to V9

V1 - 2ndary clarifier  
is 1 tank

add alum + caustic  
a slow process

supernatant → V8

sludge → S1 and V2

F9-8804-009  
6/3/88

sludge → filter press → filter cake

V1 only for coag.

others for neutralization

H<sub>2</sub>O in V-8 meets disch limits  
on oil + grease, metals so from

V-8 on → removal of VOC's

effluent from stripper - suitable  
for disch except for oil +  
grease so that's why C adsorp.  
is used

from storage → V11 V12 V13, then  
analyzed to see if it can  
go to sewer

C = backup for oil + grease  
req's

from V2 or S1

F9-8804-009  
6/3/88

filter cake - from filter press →  
go to either Casamalia or Oldem  
Waste

condensates shipped in bulk  
trucks to Rollins, Texas

incinerator - 1800°F  
↓  
caustic scrubber

filtrate from filter press is  
comingled w/ supernatant

AQMD mon stack gas  
1 point dischg. @ scrubber  
AQMD show up very often 3-4 times  
per month

1 stack test @ trial burn

AQMD wants them to do  
another stack test for  
dioxins + furans but OPC,  
they're trying to prove that

F9-8804-009  
6/3/88

incoming waste couldn't produce  
this

Suen Tan - Senior  
Engineer #2 @ AQMD  
very knowledgeable + he agrees  
with them

original concrete in process  
area, has not been replaced  
ever

emergency response mostly for  
customer - overflowing or leaking  
tanks, no on-site work. They  
used to have a contract w/  
the City of Vernon to do this,  
but no longer do this. They  
don't do emerg. response by  
choice

operating 24 hrs/day,  
by batch  
doubts they'd ever go to  
continuous flow

F9-8804-009  
6/3/88

all piping above ground except  
steam piping from boiler to  
stripper

old boiler on standby

drums of alum. sulfate +  
caustic used - in future,  
will have bulk storage

no dedicated Baker tanks  
or r/o lines  
one piggyback <sup>type</sup> tank  
(similar to V3) used to  
store condensate from  
stripper

BT

F9-8804-009  
6/3/88

Photo #	Dir	Subject
1	(E) N	inside of lab
2	(S) E	chem. storage locker
3	(S) E	" " "
4	(SE) NE	truck stor area
5	(NW) SW	truck unloading/ washout
6	(NW) SW	" " "
7, 8	(NW) SW	Baker tanks - clarifiers
9	(NW) SW	new filter press
10	(W) S	NaOH storage
11	(W) S	V2 V3
12	(W) S	V4 V5 V6
13	(W) S	V9
14	(SE) NE	V1
15	(NE) NW	V13
16	(E) N	neutral clar.
17	(E) N	Delta neutral
18	(E) N	Delta stock
19	(W) S	V8
20	(W) S	V10 + filter press
21	(NW) SW	V11

BT 6/3/88  
BT 6/3/88

F9-8804-009

6/3/88

Photo#	Dir
22	(N) W
23	(N) W
24	(W) S
25	down
26	(S) E
27	(S) E
28	(S) E
29	(E) N
30	(E) N
31	(E) N
32	(E) N
33	(E) N
34	(E) N
35	(NE) NW
36	(N) W
37	(E) N
38	(SE) NE

Subject  
V-12  
Sand filter unit (L)  
(acoustic tank in  
bkgd)  
disch. strainer  
catch basin  
adjacent to disch.  
clarifier  
V-1  
flow meter  
C-adsorber  
incinerator  
scrubber  
sump #1  
2 catch basins  
loading to truck  
washout sump  
air stripper  
" "  
condensator  
(dk blue)  
sump pump  
RO boxes  
blowdown for  
boiler

F9-8804-009

6/3/88

Photo	Dir
39	(NE) NW
40	(N) W
41	(W) S
42	(SE) NE
43	(NW) SE
44	(SW) SE
45	(NW) SW
46	(E) N
47	(N) W
48	(N) W
49	(N) W
50	(N) W

Subject  
facility, facing NW  
office bldg.  
front gate from  
inside  
filter cake R/O  
boxes  
view from NE  
corner  
metal stor. area  
on E border of site  
Baker tanks  
clarification  
Baker tanks w/  
"non hazardous"  
material  
drum stor.  
washout area  
for truck exterior  
H<sub>2</sub>O from sump  
goes into this tank  
view from  
middle of site,  
facing W

F9-8804-009

6/3/88

Photo #	Dir.	Subject
50 51	(N) W	Wing group photo
51 52	(E) N	entrance
52 53	(N) W	blue stain
53 54	(E) N	Des & Martha

Note: Wrong reference point  
was used for north,  
therefore directions for  
photos were all off.  
Corrected directions  
are circled.

- B. Thys  
6/6/88

By mail

Note: Photos were not  
in labeled sequence 40 in  
the hallway  
of 158

F9-8804-009

6/3/88

E & E Job Number FT1309-9

Telephone Code Number \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name Oil Processing

State/City \_\_\_\_\_

TDD F9-8804-009PAN FCA0806RAA

SSID \_\_\_\_\_

Start/Finish Date \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Book 1 of 1



2 TAD F98804-009

June 3, 1988

08:20 Mr. Walters, B. Thys, C. Lickers  
arrive on-site.

08:30 J. Levy (EPA) arrives  
on-site.

10:30 Background HNU  
north = 0.5 ppm (Street to  
of facility)

11:00 HNU briefly indicated  
reading of 1 ppm near  
V-12

11:05 HNU read between  
1 and 1.5 ppm near F.H.  
press adjacent to V-12

11:15 HNU read up to 1.5 ppm  
adjacent to incinerator + scrubber

TAD F98804-009

June 3, 1988

11:30 HNU read 3.5 ppm  
new <sup>(westward)</sup> adjacent to lab.  
FIT moved away from this  
area and HNU reading dropped  
back to 0.5 ppm.

3

CL

CL

APPENDIX E

Oil Process Regulatory Permits/ Lab Analysis List

OPC INFLUENT MONITORING CHECKLIST  
Sample Information

TYPE OF SAMPLE \_\_\_\_\_

GENERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

SAMPLE # \_\_\_\_\_

VOLUME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE SAMPLED \_\_\_\_\_

TIME SAMPLED \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE OF COLLECTION \_\_\_\_\_

COLLECTOR \_\_\_\_\_

Composition

AQUEOUS COMPONENT \_\_\_\_\_

HYDROCARBON COMP \_\_\_\_\_

SOLID COMPONENT \_\_\_\_\_

Regular Tests

FREE CYANIDE \_\_\_\_\_

SULFIDES \_\_\_\_\_

AMMONIA \_\_\_\_\_

PHOSPHATE \_\_\_\_\_

ARSENIC \_\_\_\_\_

CADMIUM \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL CHROME \_\_\_\_\_

COPPER \_\_\_\_\_

MERCURY \_\_\_\_\_

NICKEL \_\_\_\_\_

LEAD \_\_\_\_\_

SILVER \_\_\_\_\_

ZINC \_\_\_\_\_

FLASH PT(deg F) \_\_\_\_\_

pH (pH units) \_\_\_\_\_

ACETONE \_\_\_\_\_

METHANOL \_\_\_\_\_

ETHANOL \_\_\_\_\_

IPA \_\_\_\_\_

FREON \_\_\_\_\_

CH<sub>2</sub>CL<sub>2</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

CHCL<sub>3</sub> \_\_\_\_\_

MEK \_\_\_\_\_

DCE \_\_\_\_\_

TCE \_\_\_\_\_

BENZENE \_\_\_\_\_

ICB \_\_\_\_\_

MIBK \_\_\_\_\_

TOLUENE \_\_\_\_\_

PERC \_\_\_\_\_

UNK ORGANICS \_\_\_\_\_

TOTAL ORGANICS \_\_\_\_\_

BP TO 80 \_\_\_\_\_

BP > 80 \_\_\_\_\_

Other Tests

PHENOL \_\_\_\_\_

FLUORIDE \_\_\_\_\_

HEX CHROME \_\_\_\_\_

ACID/BASE STRENGTH \_\_\_\_\_

ADDITIONAL TESTS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

COMMENTS \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

REVIEWED BY \_\_\_\_\_

**FILE COPY**

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, Governor



STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES**

107 SOUTH BROADWAY, ROOM 8 48  
LOS ANGELES CA 90017

**"confidential business information"**

**Facility:**

Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, California 90058  
Los Angeles County

**HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT**

**ID Number: CAD 050806850**

**Effective Date: June 3, 1985**

**Expiration Date: June 3, 1990**

**Operator:**

Oil Inc.  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, California 90058

Pursuant to Section 25200 of the California Health and Safety Code, this Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is hereby granted to Oil Inc. The granting of this permit is subject to the conditions set forth in Attachment A which consists of 26 pages.

*Richard P. Wilcoxon*

Richard P. Wilcoxon, Chief  
Toxic Substances Control Division

*June 3, 1985*  
Date

**FILE COPY**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN Governor

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES**

107 SOUTH BROADWAY, ROOM B 48  
LOS ANGELES CA 90012

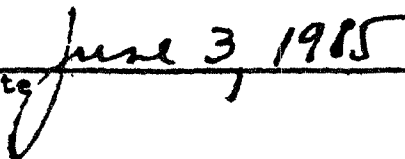


**"confidential business information"**

<b>Facility:</b>	)	<u>HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT</u>
	)	
Oil Process Company	)	ID Number: CAD 050806850
5756 Alba Street	)	
Los Angeles, California 90058	)	Effective Date: June 3, 1985
Los Angeles County	)	
	)	Expiration Date: June 3, 1990
<b>Operator:</b>	)	
	)	
Oil Inc.	)	
5756 Alba Street	)	
Los Angeles, California 90058	)	

Pursuant to Section 25200 of the California Health and Safety Code, this Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is hereby granted to Oil Inc. The granting of this permit is subject to the conditions set forth in Attachment A which consists of 26 pages.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Richard P. Wilcoxon, Chief  
Toxic Substances Control Division

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

PERMITS ISSUED TO OIL PROCESS COMPANY

PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER

Federal:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. United States Environmental<br>Protection Agency | CAD 050 806 850 |
|---|-----------------|

State of California:

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| -- 1. State of California Department<br>of Health Services, Part B              | CAD 050 806 850 |
| - 2. State of California Department<br>of Health Services,<br>Transportation    | 0227            |
| -- 3. California Highway Patrol<br>Hazardous Material Transportation            | 51016           |
| - 4. State of California Board of<br>Equalization, Treatment Facility<br>Permit | SR AS 14-689298 |

County of Los Angeles:

- |   |        |
|---|--------|
| - 1. Los Angeles County Health License  | 536607 |
| - 2. South Coast Air Quality Manage-<br>ment District, Air Pollution            | 129938 |
| - 3. South Coast Air Quality Manage-<br>ment District, Waste Water<br>Treatment | 129939 |
| - 4. South Coast Air Quality Manage-<br>ment District, Oil Storage              | 333973 |

City of Los Angeles:

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| - 1. Los Angeles City Fire Department<br>Permit to Construct                                   | 48129    |
| - 2. City of Los Angeles Department<br>of Public Works, Sewer Indus-<br>trial Discharge Permit | W-443069 |



DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL  
**NON-TRANSFERABLE LICENSE**

CHP CARRIER NUMBER		LOCATION
CA-		
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Initial <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal
The person or firm named has been licensed pursuant to the California Vehicle Code for:		
OPERATION OF:		
<input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Ambulances	<input type="checkbox"/> Armored Cars	<input type="checkbox"/> (IMS) Inspection and Maintenance Station
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> (HMM) Explosives subject to Division 14, Vehicle Code, Materials subject to Section 31302, Vehicle Code, and other hazardous materials.		
<input type="checkbox"/> (HMM) Other Hazardous Materials.		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (HMM) Hazardous materials in certified waste hauler vehicles only (see exempt); registration number: 227		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

LICENSEE NAME AND ADDRESS (ONLY IF DIFFERENT FROM BELOW)

CONTROL NUMBER  
**51016**

LICENSEE NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS

**OIL PROCESS COMPANY**  
**5756 Alba Street**  
**Los Angeles, CA 90058**

CHP 360 (Rev. 9-86) CFI 083

9-9000

**NOTICE**

This license must be duplicated and carried in each vehicle transporting hazardous materials (Title 13, Cal. Admin. Code, Section 1160.4(g)(2): The original valid license shall be kept at the licensee's place of business as indicated on the license and a legible copy shall be carried in any vehicle or combination of vehicles transporting hazardous materials and shall be presented to any traffic officer upon request.)

THE HEALTH LICENSE MUST BE CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED AT PLACE OF BUSINESS  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

D-42

Issued to

# PUBLIC HEALTH LICENSE

...

EXPIRATION DATE

CIL INC  
LISCYFF, JOHN J  
CIL PROCESS CO  
5756 ALEA STREET  
LOS ANGELES CA 90056

100 JUL  
536607

JUL 30, 1967

ISSUE DATE

SIC NO.  
SIC 2911  
13

JULY 29, 1966

HAZARDOUS WASTE CTRL (1-19)  
LOCATION OF BUSINESS BEING LICENSED

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES  
By

5756 ALEA STREET

LA

*Richard E. Blodgett*  
Richard E. Blodgett  
COUNTY CLERK

MADE P. BLODGETT  
COUNTY CLERK





CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

11  
**SELLER'S PERMIT**

ACCOUNT NUMBER

101784 SR AS 14-689298

Oil Process Co  
Oil, Inc.

5756 Alba St  
Los Angeles, CA 90058

THIS PERMIT DOES  
NOT AUTHORIZE THE  
HOLDER TO ENGAGE  
IN ANY BUSINESS  
CONTRARY TO LAWS  
REGULATING THAT  
BUSINESS OR TO  
POSSESS OR OPER-  
ATE ANY ILLEGAL  
DEVICE

IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED PURSUANT TO SALES AND USE TAX LAW  
TO ENGAGE IN THE BUSINESS OF SELLING TANGIBLE PERSONAL  
PROPERTY AT THE ABOVE LOCATION

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

THIS PERMIT IS VALID UNTIL REVOKED OR  
CANCELLED BUT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE  
Not valid at any other address

ST-442-R REV B (10-81)

DISPLAY CONSPICUOUSLY AT THE PLACE OF BUSINESS FOR WHICH ISSUED



South Coast  
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
9150 Flair Drive, El Monte, CA 91731

APPLICATION NUMBER:  
129938

# PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

GRANTED AS OF 11/18/86

LEGAL OWNER OIL PROCESS COMPANY  
OR OPERATOR 5756 ALBA STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90058

ATTENTION: JOHN J. LIDYOFF

The equipment described below and as shown on the approved plans and specifications and subject to the special condition, or conditions listed.

EQUIPMENT  
DESCRIPTION  
AND  
CONDITIONS:

EQUIPMENT LOCATION: (SHOWN ABOVE)

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL SYSTEM CONSISTING OF:

1. GAS FIRED INCINERATOR, HIRT, MODEL HIL-550, RATED AT 800,000 BTU/HR WITH ONE GAS BURNER AND A 20 H.P. BLOWER.
2. CAUSTIC SCRUBBER, CAPACITY 740 GALS., 2'-6" DIA. X 20'-0" H.
3. CAUSTIC SODA SOLUTION RECYCLING PUMP WITH A 3 H.P. MOTOR.
4. EXHAUST SYSTEM WITH A 5 H.P. BLOWER, VENTING THE INCINERATOR'S DISCHARGE.

PAGE 1 OF 2

Approval or denial of this application for permit to operate the above equipment will be made after an inspection to determine if the equipment has been constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and if the equipment can be operated in compliance with all Rules of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Please notify S. TAN at 572-6120 when construction of equipment is completed.

This Authority to Construct is based on the plans, specifications, and data submitted as it pertains to the release of air contaminants and control measures to reduce air contaminants. No approval or opinion concerning safety and other factors in design, construction or operation of the equipment is expressed or implied.

This Permit to Construct shall serve as a temporary Permit to Operate provided the Executive Officer is given prior notice of such intent to operate.

This Permit to Construct will become void if the Permit to Operate is denied or if the application is cancelled. THIS PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT SHALL EXPIRE TWO YEARS FROM THE DATE OF FILING OF APPLICATION unless an extension is granted by the Executive Officer.

RMP/bp

J. A. Spert, Executive Officer

RAQUEL M. PUERTA  
PERMIT PROCESSING UNIT

Rev 1/78

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT**

**CONTINUATION OF  
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT**

**DATE: 11/18/86**

**APPL. NO.: 129938**

**-CONDITIONS-**

1. THIS EQUIPMENT MUST BE IN FULL OPERATION WHEN THE BASIC EQUIPMENT IT SERVES IS IN OPERATION.
2. THE INCINERATOR MUST MAINTAIN A FIREBOX TEMPERATURE OF 1800°F. OR GREATER AND ALLOW FOR A MINIMUM RESIDENCE TIME OF 0.5 SEC'S.
3. A TEMPERATURE INDICATING DEVICE MUST BE INSTALLED TO INDICATE THE TEMPERATURE TWO FEET ABOVE THE FLAME ZONE.
4. NO LESS THAN 25 GALS/MIN. OF CAUSTIC SODA SOLUTION MUST BE CIRCULATED IN THE CAUSTIC SCRUBBER.
5. PH OF THE CIRCULATING CAUSTIC SOLUTION IN THE SCRUBBER MUST BE MAINTAINED AT 10 OR HIGHER.
6. A FLOW METER INDICATING THE RATE OF CIRCULATING CAUSTIC SODA SOLUTION IN GALS/MIN MUST BE INSTALLED.
7. SEPARATE ANALYSES OF THE EFFLUENT GASES FROM THE INCINERATOR/SCRUBBER STACK, RESULTING FROM THE PROCESSING OF WASTES FROM THE FOLLOWING GENERATOR SOURCES:
  - A) PETROLEUM REFINERIES AND GASOLINE SERVICE STATIONS,
  - B) CHEMICAL PROCESSES (INCLUDING PESTICIDE MANUFACTURING) AND
  - C) AUTOMOTIVE CLEANING AND SOLVENT CLEANING WASTES; MUST BE CONDUCTED WITHIN 60 DAYS OF START OF OPERATION.

ANALYSES SHALL BE MADE FOR: PRODUCTS OF INCOMPLETE COMBUSTION (PICIS: PHOSGENE, FURANS AND DIOXINS); PRINCIPAL ORGANIC HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS (POHCIS: VINYL CHLORIDE, PERCHLOROETHANE, 1,1,1 TRICHLOROETHANE, METHYLENE CHLORIDE, TOTAL CHLORINATED ORGANICS INCLUDING PESTICIDES AND PCBIS) AND SULFUR BEARING COMPOUNDS, HYDROGEN CHLORIDE, NO<sub>x</sub>, CO AND PARTICULATES.

8. WITHIN ONE MONTH OF PERFORMING A TEST, THE RESULTS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE DISTRICT FOR EVALUATION.
9. UPON EXAMINATION OF THE TESTS RESULTS BY THE DISTRICT, IF TOXIC MATERIALS ARE FOUND; A TOXIC RISK ASSESSMENT MAY BE REQUIRED.



South Coast  
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
9150 Flair Drive, El Monte, CA 91731

APPLICATION NUMBER:  
129939

# PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

GRANTED AS OF 11/18/86

LEGAL OWNER OR OPERATOR OIL PROCESS COMPANY  
5756 ALBA STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90058

ATTENTION: JOHN J. LIDYOFF

The equipment described below and as shown on the approved plans and specifications and subject to the special condition, or conditions listed

EQUIPMENT LOCATION: (SHOWN ABOVE)

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION AND CONDITIONS: INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER TREATING FACILITY CONSISTING OF:  
A) WASTE WATER TREATMENT SECTION:

1. PROCESS TANK, V-1, CAPACITY 10,520 GALLONS, 81-0" DIA. X 281-0" L., WITH ONE 1 1/2 H.P. AGITATOR, ONE 3 H.P. AGITATOR AND ONE 3 H.P. SCREW CONVEYOR.
2. TWO PROCESS TANKS, V-2 AND V-3, EACH 10,520 GALLONS CAPACITY 81-0" DIA. X 281-0" L. AND A 3 H.P. SCREW CONVEYOR.
3. THREE PROCESS TANKS, V-4, V-5, AND V-6, CAPACITY 10,520 GALLONS EACH, 81-0" DIA. X 281-0" L.

PAGE 1 OF 6

Approval or denial of this application for permit to operate the above equipment will be made after an inspection to determine if the equipment has been constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and if the equipment can be operated in compliance with all Rules of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Please notify S. TAN at 572-6120 when construction of equipment is completed.

This Authority to Construct is based on the plans, specifications, and data submitted as it pertains to the release of air contaminants and control measures to reduce air contaminants. No approval or opinion concerning safety and other factors in design, construction or operation of the equipment is expressed or implied.

This Permit to Construct shall serve as a temporary Permit to Operate provided the Executive Officer is given prior notice of such intent to operate.

This Permit to Construct will become invalid if the Permit to Operate is denied or if this application is cancelled. THIS PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT SHALL EXPIRE TWO YEARS FROM THE DATE OF FILING OF APPLICATION unless an extension is granted by the Executive Officer.

RMP/bp

J. A. Smith, Executive Officer

RAQUEL M. PUERTA  
PERMIT PROCESSING UNIT

300344 Rev 1/84

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

CONTINUATION OF  
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

DATE: 11/18/86

APPL. NO.: 129939

4. PROCESS/OIL STORAGE TANK, V-10, CAPACITY 19,817 GALLONS, 15'-0" DIA. X 15'-0" H.
5. TWO PROCESS/OIL STORAGE TANKS, V-11, AND V-12, CAPACITY 24,850 GALLONS EACH, 11'-6" DIA. X 32'-0" H.
6. COOLANT HOLDING TANK, V-13, CAPACITY 24,850 GALLONS, 11'-6" DIA. X 32'-0" H.
7. SLURRY HOLDING TANK, S-1, CAPACITY 1797 GALLONS, 6'-0" DIA. X 8'-6" H. WITH ONE 5 H.P. AGITATOR.
8. FILTRATE TANK, CAPACITY 202 GALLONS, 2'-4" DIA. X 6'-4" H.
9. FOUR ADDITIVE TANKS, CAPACITY 940 GALLONS EACH, 4'-0" DIA. X 10'-0" H. AND EACH HAS A 1 H.P. AGITATOR.
10. WATER SEPARATOR, CAPACITY 49 GALLONS, 1'-8" DIA. X 3'-0" H.
11. AIR DISSOLVER, CAPACITY 734 GALLONS, 2'-6" DIA. X 20'-0" H.
12. CHARCOAL FILTER, 3'-6" DIA. X 10'-0" H., CONICAL BOTTOM.
13. FILTER PRESS, EIMCO, 3'-0" X 3'-0" FRAME.
14. VACUUM DRUM FILTER, EIMCO, 4'-0" DIA. X 4'-0" L. WITH TWO 1/2 H.P. MOTOR DRIVES.
15. TWO AIR COMPRESSORS, C<sub>1</sub> & C<sub>2</sub>, EACH WITH A 10 H.P. MOTOR.
16. THREE SLURRY PUMPS, SP1, SP2 & SP3, 1" AIR DIAPHRAGM IN-LINE PUMPS, AIR DRIVEN.
17. TRUCK SUMP PUMP, SP4, WITH A 3 H.P. MOTOR.
18. SLURRY PUMP, SP5, WITH A 2 H.P. MOTOR.
19. DIKE SUMP PUMP, SP6, WITH A 3 H. P. MOTOR.
20. CHARCOAL FILTER FEED PUMP, P-5, WITH A 10 H.P. MOTOR.
21. TWO DISSOLVED AIR FEED PUMPS, P-7 & P-8, EACH WITH A 20 H.P. MOTOR.
22. TWO WASTEWATER CIRCULATION PUMPS, P-9 & P-10, EACH WITH A 3 H.P. MOTOR.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

CONTINUATION OF  
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

DATE: 11/18/86

APPL. NO.: 129939

23. TRUCK WASTEWATER PUMP, P-11, WITH A 10 H.P. MOTOR.
24. OIL SUMP PUMP, P-12, WITH A 5 H.P. MOTOR.
25. OIL LOADINGS/WASTEWATER CIRCULATING PUMP, P-13, WITH A 5 H.P. MOTOR. (COMMON TO TANK TRUCK LOADING FACILITY).
26. VACUUM FILTRATE PUMP, P-14, WITH A 3 H.P. MOTOR.
27. NASH VACUUM PUMP, P-16, WITH A 25 H.P. MOTOR.
28. THREE VACUUM PUMPS, P-18, MODEL CL-302, EACH WITH A 3 H.P. MOTOR.
29. FOUR ADDITIVE PUMPS, P-19, EACH WITH 1 H.P. MOTOR.
30. WATER DRAW-OFF/OIL LOADING PUMP, P-23, WITH A 20 H.P. MOTOR. (COMMON TO TANK TRUCK LOADING FACILITY)

B) ORGANICS STEAM STRIPPING SECTION:

31. STEAM STRIPPER, CW-V-1, 31-6" DIA. X 261-0" H. WITH 121 OF PACKING... & A BOTTOM REBOILER, CW-E-2, 4.0 MM BTU/HR.
32. STRIPPER OVERHEAD RECEIVER, CW-V-2.
33. STEAM EJECTOR CONDENSATE RECEIVER, CW-V-3, 31-0" DIA. X 51-0" L.
34. TWO CARBON ADSORBERS, CW-V-4A & B, EACH 100 CU FT.
35. BOTTOMS/FEED HEAT EXCHANGERS, CW-E-1, SHELL & TUBE.
36. STRIPPER REBOILER, CW-E-2, SHELL & TUBE.
37. OVERHEAD CONDENSER, CW-E-3, SHELL & TUBE.
38. FEEL FILTER, CW-F-1.
39. FEED PUMP, CW-P-1, WITH A 10 H.P. MOTOR.
40. STRIPPER BOTTOMS PUMP, CW-P-2, WITH A 10 H.P. MOTOR.
41. STRIPPER OVERHEAD LIQUID PUMP, CW-P-3, WITH A 5 H.P. MOTOR.

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

CONTINUATION OF  
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

DATE: 11/18/86

APPL. NO.: 129939

6. ONE QUART SAMPLE, REPRESENTATIVE OF EACH LOAD RECEIVED, MUST BE RETAINED BY OIL PROCESS CO. FOR 30 DAYS.
7. OIL PROCESS COMPANY MUST RETAIN ALL RECORDS OF RECEIPTS, ANALYSES AND PRODUCT OUTFLOW RATES FOR TWO YEARS. THESE RECORDS SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE DISTRICT UPON REQUEST.
8. THE FACILITY MUST NOT BE USED FOR PROCESSING ORGANIC LIQUID HAVING A REID VAPOR PRESSURE GREATER THAN 0.7 PSIA.
9. THIS EQUIPMENT MUST NOT BE OPERATED UNLESS GASES VENTED FROM IT ARE ROUTED TO AN INCINERATOR FOLLOWED BY A CAUSTIC SCRUBBER, BOTH IN FULL OPERATION, AND HAVE RECEIVED PERMITS TO CONSTRUCT FROM THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.
10. THE TOTAL CYANIDE CONCENTRATION IN THE RECEIVED WASTE MATERIAL MUST NOT EXCEED 10 MG/LITER.
11. THE DISSOLVED SULFIDES CONCENTRATION IN THE RECEIVED WASTE MATERIAL MUST NOT EXCEED 0.1 MG/LITER.
12. FOR "CATEGORY B" GENERATORS, THE TOTAL POLYCHLORINATED BI-PHENYLS, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>) CHLORINATED HYDROCARBONS AND CHLORINATED PESTICIDES CONCENTRATIONS IN THE RECEIVED WASTE MATERIAL MUST NOT EXCEED 100 MG/LITER.
13. OIL PROCESS COMPANY MUST PROVIDE A DAILY ODOR PATROL THROUGH THE PLANT AND AROUND ITS PERIPHERY. A DAILY LOG SHALL BE MAINTAINED DESCRIBING ALL REMARKS MADE BY THE ODOR PATROL MEMBERS. THIS INFORMATION SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE DISTRICT UPON REQUEST.
14. ANY WASTE MATERIAL FROM THIS FACILITY MUST BE HANDLED AND DISPOSED OF IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.
15. WASTE WATER INTRODUCED INTO THE SANITATION DISTRICT'S SEWER SYSTEM MUST COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING LIMITATIONS:

ARSENIC	3 MG/L
CADMIUM	15 MG/L
CHROMIUM (TOTAL)	10 MG/L
COPPER	15 MG/L
CYANIDE (TOTAL)	10 MG/L
CYANIDE (FREE)	0 MG/L
DISSOLVED SULFIDES	0 MG/L
LEAD	5 MG/L
NICKEL	12 MG/L
PH RANGE	5.5-11.0

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

CONTINUATION OF  
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

DATE: 11/18/86

APPL. NO.: 129939

SILVER	5 MG/L
ZINC	25 MG/L
DISPERSED OIL & GREASE (TOTAL)	10 MG/L

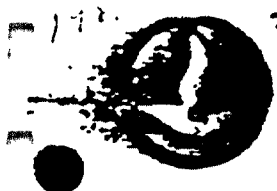
16. A VACUUM OF 1/2" TO 4" OF WATER MUST BE MAINTAINED ON ALL ELEMENTS OF THE LIQUID WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY AND STORAGE TANKS IN THIS PLANT.
17. A VACUUM INDICATOR MUST BE INSTALLED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PROCESS.
18. WASTE OIL BY-PRODUCT FROM THIS FACILITY CONTAINING CONCENTRATIONS IN EXCESS OF THE FOLLOWING:

ARSENIC	5 PPM
CADMIUM	2 PPM
CHROMIUM	10 PPM
LEAD	10 PPM
PCB'S	50 PPM

MUST BE CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIAL AND DISPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED DISPOSAL SITE.

19. THE MOIST FILTER CAKE PRODUCED BY THE VACUUM FILTER DRUM SHALL BE HANDLED IN A MANNER PREVENTING THE OCCURANCE OF A NUISANCE.
20. THE DISTRICT WILL REMOVE GENERATORS FROM THE APPROVED LIST, FOR CAUSE.





South Coast  
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
9150 Flair Drive, El Monte, CA 91731

APPLICATION NUMBER

33973

# PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

GRANTED AS OF 06/16/85

LEGAL OWNER  
OR OPERATOR

OIL PROCESS CO.  
6756 ALBA ST.  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90058

ATTENTION: J.J. LIDYOFF

The equipment described below and as shown on the approved plans and specifications and subject to the special condition, or conditions listed.

EQUIPMENT  
DESCRIPTION  
AND  
CONDITIONS:

OIL STORAGE TANK, V10, 15'-0" DIA. X 15'-0" H., 20,000 GAL CAPACITY, VENTING TO AN AFTERBURNER.

## -CONDITION-

THIS EQUIPMENT MUST NOT BE OPERATED UNLESS IT IS VENTED ONLY TO AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT WHICH IS IN FULL USE AND WHICH HAS BEEN ISSUED A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Approval or denial of this application for permit to operate the above equipment will be made after an inspection to determine if the equipment has been constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and if the equipment can be operated in compliance with all Rules of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Please notify MS. A. AGARWAL at 572-6120 when construction of equipment is completed

This Authority to Construct is based on the plans, specifications, and data submitted as it pertains to the release of air contaminants and control measures to reduce air contaminants. No approval or opinion concerning safety and other factors in design, construction or operation of the equipment is expressed or implied.

This Permit to Construct shall serve as a temporary Permit to Construct provided the Executive Officer is given prior notice of such Permit to Construct

This Permit to Construct will become invalid if the Permit to Construct is expired or if the applicant is operating the equipment without the Permit to Construct. This Permit to Construct shall expire two years from the date of filing of application unless it is renewed or extended by the Executive Officer

VM:rr

A.A. Stuart, Executive Officer

VIRGINIA MOY  
RECORDS SECTION



South Coast  
AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT  
9150 Flair Drive, El Monte, CA 91731

APPLICATION NUMBER:  
144462

# PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

GRANTED AS OF 11/14/86

LEGAL OWNER OR OPERATOR OIL PROCESS COMPANY  
5756 ALBA STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90058

ATTENTION: JOHN J. LIDYOFF

The equipment described below and as shown on the approved plans and specifications and subject to the special condition, or conditions listed.

EQUIPMENT  
DESCRIPTION  
AND  
CONDITIONS:

EQUIPMENT LOCATION: (SHOWN ABOVE)

TANK TRUCK OIL LOADING/WASTE WATER UNLOADING FACILITY CONSISTING OF:

1. THREE WASTE WATER/SLUDGE UNLOADING POSITIONS EACH WITH A 3" FLEXIBLE HOSE CONNECTION TO PROCESS VESSEL V-1.
2. ONE WASTE WATER/SLUDE UNLOADING POSITION WITH A 3" FLEXIBLE HOSE CONNECTION TO STORAGE TANKS V-10 OR V-12.
3. ONE OIL LOADING POSITION WITH ONE 3" FLEXIBLE HOSE CONNECTION.
4. OIL LOADING/WATER CIRCULATING PUMP, P-13, WITH 5 H.P. MOTOR (COMMON TO WASTEWATER TREATING FACILITY)

PAGE 1 OF 2

Approval or denial of this application for permit to operate the above equipment will be made after an inspection to determine if the equipment has been constructed in accordance with the approved plans and specifications and if the equipment can be operated in compliance with all Rules of the South Coast Air Quality Management District.

Please notify S. TAN at 572-6120 when construction of equipment is completed.

This Authority to Construct is based on the plans, specifications, and data submitted as it pertains to the release of air contaminants and control measures to reduce air contaminants. No approval or opinion concerning safety and other factors in design, construction or operation of the equipment is expressed or implied.

This Permit to Construct shall serve as a temporary Permit to Operate provided the Executive Officer is given prior notice of such intent to operate.

This Permit to Construct will become invalid if the Permit to Operate is denied or if this application is cancelled. THIS PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT SHALL EXPIRE TWO YEARS FROM THE DATE OF FILING OF APPLICATION unless an extension is granted by the Executive Officer.

RMP/bp

J. A. Stuart, Executive Officer  
  
RAQUEL M. PUERTA  
PERMIT PROCESSING UNIT  
3007441 Rev 1/84

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

CONTINUATION OF  
PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

DATE: 11/14/86

APPL. NO.: 144462

5. OIL LOADING/WATER PUMP, P-23 WITH 20 H.P. MOTOR.

-CONDITIONS-

1. UNLOADING OF WASTE MATERIAL CONTAINING TOXIC COMPOUNDS MUST BE CARRIED OUT IN A MANNER MINIMIZING LEAKS, DRIPS AND SPILLS.
2. THE LOADING OF WASTE OIL MUST ONLY BE ALLOWED WHEN VAPORS GENERATED ARE VENTED ONLY TO AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT WHICH IS IN FULL USE AND WHICH HAS BEEN ISSUED A PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT BY THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER.



# ANNUAL VALIDATION OF PERMIT TO OPERATE

Operation under this permit must be conducted in compliance with all information included with the initial application and the initial permit conditions. The equipment must be properly maintained and kept in good operating condition at all times. In accordance with Rule 206, this Permit to Operate or copy must be posted on or within 8 meters of equipment together with original permit.

EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	GASOLINE FUELING EQUIPMENT	I.D. NO.	027992
EQUIPMENT LOCATED AT	5756 ALBA ST	APPL NO.	C32145
	LOS ANGELES CA 90058	PERMIT NO.	908862
LEGAL OWNER OR OPERATOR	OIL PROCESS CO 5756 ALBA ST		00242214
	LOS ANGELES CA 90058		

Annual permit expires on 04/01/85 or an earlier date that equipment is moved, altered, or changes ownership. If next year's billing not received by expiration date, contact the SCAQMD.

This permit does not authorize the emission of air contaminants in excess of those allowed by Division 26 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California or the Rules of the Air Quality Management District. This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations or statutes of other government agencies.

EXECUTIVE OFFICER

BY \_\_\_\_\_

DATE 1-84 112-92 (REV. 1-83)

146423

(16)

FINAL INSPECTION APPROVAL

F-285

LOS ANGELES CITY FIRE DEPARTMENT

REG NO. 48129 DATE 6/23/86

In accordance with the terms of LAMC  
and application on file with the Fire  
Prevention Bureau this device, equip-  
ment, system or appliance is approved  
for use

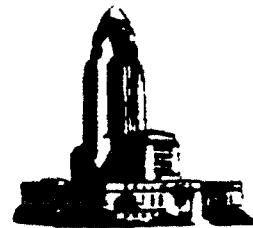
BY

Wm R. Bagley  
Inspector

INDUSTRIAL CLASS: 071

CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
**INDUSTRIAL WASTE PERMIT**

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS  
BUREAU OF SANITATION



ISSUED TO:

NAME: OIL INC DBA OIL PROCESS CO  
MAILING ADDRESS: 5756 ALBA  
LOS ANGELES CA 90058

ST

LOCATION ADDRESS: 5756 ALBA  
LOS ANGELES

ST

APPLICATION DATE: 11/06/85

EFFECTIVE DATE: 06/13/86

This permit signifies that the person named on the face hereof has fulfilled the requirements of Section 64.30 L.A.M.C., in making application to the Board of Public Works to discharge industrial wastes into an approved disposal system; and that said application has been approved to discharge specific industrial wastes into the system in the manner described therein and in accordance with the Board of Public Works regulations governing industrial waste discharges.

This permit does not in any way authorize the permittee to violate any term or provision of the Municipal Code governing industrial waste disposal or any regulation of the Board of Public Works made pursuant thereto.

Issuance of this Industrial Waste Permit is categorically exempt from preparation of an Environmental Impact Report in accordance with Article 8, Section 8 of City Guidelines for Implementation of California Environmental Quality Act of 1970.

THIS PERMIT BECOMES VOID UPON ANY CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP OR LOCATION WHATSOEVER. Notify the Bureau of Sanitation of any changes of ownership or address at the following location:  
2335 Dorris Place, Los Angeles, California 90031 - Phone: 485-5886

TECHNICAL DATA

INSPECTION FREQUENCY: 12

ST. WASTEWATER STRENGTH:

0.00 MILLIGRAMS/LITER  
SUSPENDED SOLIDS

0.00 MILLIGRAMS/LITER  
BIOCHEMICAL OXYGEN DEMAND

ST. WASTEWATER VOLUME:

10000  
GALLONS PER DAY

NOTE:

APPROPRIATE INSPECTION FEE AND QUALITY SURCHARGE FEE WILL BE DETERMINED FROM ESTIMATED SEWAGE STRENGTH AND VOLUME SHOWN HEREIN, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 64.30 OF THE L.A.M.C. AND THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS RULES AND REGULATIONS ATTACHED HERETO. APPROPRIATE ADJUSTMENT MAY BE MADE FOR ANY SUBSEQUENT CHANGE IN VOLUME AND/OR STRENGTH. IF YOUR PERMIT IS SUBJECT TO THE SURCHARGE FEE, YOU WILL BE BILLED FOR 1/4 OF THE ANNUAL FEE AND 1/4 OF THE SURCHARGE FEE ON THE 1st OF THE FOLLOWING MONTHS: JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, AND OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR.

DELWIN A. BIAGI

DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SANITATION

BY

CHIEF INDUSTRIAL WASTE INSPECTOR

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

The following applicant has applied for a Fire Permit to conduct a(n)

**LABORATORY CLASS B**

at the location shown below:

**F323585-76-238**

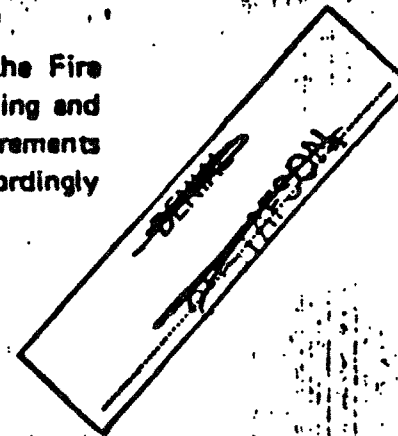
575L OIL INC  
3837 ALBA ST  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90058

Unless notified to the contrary within 10 calendar days, the Fire Department will assume that this applicant has met all zoning and other Department of Building & Safety regulations and requirements pertinent to the issuance of a FIRE PERMIT and will accordingly take action on said application.

Form 526.2

Chief Engineer  
Fire Department

*8 k  
5-13-86  
Z. [signature]  
Dep't  
ext. 57091*



DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY

DATE:

06-25-86

The following applicant has applied for a Fire Permit to conduct a(n)

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS**

at the location shown below:

OIL INC

5756 5867 ALBA ST.  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90058

P523585-76-828

OUTSIDE STORAGE  
OK *[Signature]*

Unless notified to the contrary within 10 calendar days, the Fire Department will assume that this applicant has met all zoning and other Department of Building & Safety regulations and requirements pertinent to the issuance of a FIRE PERMIT and will accordingly take action on said application.

Chief Engineer  
Fire Department

Form 526.2



THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE POSTED AT PLACE OF BUSINESS

# CITY OF LOS ANGELES TAX REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE BUSINESS TAX

ACCOUNT NO.	FUND	CLASS	DESCRIPTION	ISSUED	EXPIRATION
906536-05	L	196	MISC. TRUCKING	02-03-85	01-22-85

THIS CERTIFICATE IS GOOD UNTIL VOIDED OR REVOKED. IT BECOMES VOID UPON ANY CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP OR LOCATION. ANNUAL TAXES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST EACH YEAR AND IS DELINQUENT IF NOT PAID ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY EACH YEAR. QUARTERLY TAXES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR AND IS DELINQUENT IF NOT PAID ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH DUE.

**OIL INC**  
**OIL PROCESS CO**  
**5750 ALBA ST**  
**LOS ANGELES CA 90058**

14

ISSUED BY

*Eli Matting*

CITY CLERK

NOTIFY THE CITY CLERK IN WRITING OF ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP OR ADDRESS—ROOM 101, CITY HALL, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012  
IMPORTANT - REAR REVERSE SIDE

THIS CERTIFICATE MUST BE POSTED AT PLACE OF BUSINESS

CITY OF LOS ANGELES TAX REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE  
BUSINESS TAX

ISSUED 02-03-85

906536-05 L 141 STORAGE, FREIGHT FWD

01-22-85

THIS CERTIFICATE IS GOOD UNTIL REVOKED OR REVOKED IF BECOMES VOID UPON ANY CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP OF LOCATION. ANNUAL TAXES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE JANUARY 1ST EACH YEAR AND 1/4 DUE IN QUARTERS IF NOT PAID ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF FEBRUARY EACH YEAR. QUARTERLY TAXES ARE DUE AND PAYABLE ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, APRIL, JULY AND OCTOBER OF EACH YEAR AND 1/4 DUE IN QUARTERS IF NOT PAID ON OR BEFORE THE LAST DAY OF THE MONTH DUE.

1  
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OIL INC  
OIL PROCESS CO  
5756 ALBA ST  
LOS ANGELES CA 90058

(13)

ISSUED BY

*Elaine M. M... ..*

CITY CLERK

NOTIFY THE CITY CLERK IN WRITING OF ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP OF ADDRESS - ROOM 10, CITY HALL, LOS ANGELES, CALIF. BOX 1  
DRAW 2000  
IMPORTANT - READ REVERSE SIDE

**FOR  
INSPECTION**

**FOR OUTLIVING  
AND FOR CERTIFICATE  
OF OCCUPANCY**

**INSTRUCTIONS: 1 Applicant to Complete Numbered Items Only 2 Plot Plan Required on Back of Original**

1. LEGAL DESCR	LOT	BLOCK	TRACT	COUNCIL DISTRICT NO	DIST MAP
	frac 1	--	Poinexter and Newmark's	9	1000213 CENSUS TRACT 2289
2. PURPOSE OF BUILDING (61) Use of Land (Hax/Waste Incinerator)					ZONE M3-2
3. JOB ADDRESS 5726 Alba St					FIRE DIST two
4. BETWEEN CROSS STREETS Slavson AND Alameda					LOT TYPE corner
5. OWNER'S NAME Oil Process Co					LOT SIZE irreg
6. OWNER'S ADDRESS 5756 Alba St					
7. ENGINEER Bruce Middleton					
8. ARCHITECT OR DESIGNER					
9. ARCHITECT OR ENGINEER'S ADDRESS					
10. CONTRACTOR					
11. SIZE OF NEW BLDG WIDTH LENGTH					
12. MATERIAL OF CONSTRUCTION					
13. JOB ADDRESS 5756 Alba St					
14. VALUATION TO INCLUDE ALL FIXED EQUIPMENT REQUIRED TO OPERATE AND USE PROPOSED BUILDING					
PURPOSE OF BUILDING (61) Use of Land (Hax/Waste Incinerator)					
TYPE					
DWELL UNITS					
GUEST ROOMS					
P.C. NO					
GPI					
SPC					
BP					
IF					
D/S					
DIST OFFICE					
P.C. NO					
MAX OCC					
PARKING REQ D					
PARKING PROVIDED					
STD					
COMP					
FLOOR AREA					
TOTAL					
PLANS CHECKED					
APPLICATION APPROVED					
INSPECTION ACTIVITY					
COMB					
MAJ S					
CONS					
ZONED BY J Shih					
FILE WITH					
TYPIST					
INSPECTOR					
B&S B-1 P.E.E.					
CASHIER'S USE ONLY					
PLAN CHECK EXPIRES ONE YEAR AFTER FEE IS PAID PERMIT EXPIRES TWO YEARS AFTER FEE IS PAID OR 180 DAYS AFTER FEE IS PAID IF CONSTRUCTION IS NOT COMMENCED					

# CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE

ISSUE DATE (MM/DD/YY)  
06/18/87

## PRODUCER

Don Kiger and Associates  
25835 Narbonne Ave., Ste 200  
P.O. Box 475  
Lomita, CA. 90717

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW.

## COMPANIES AFFORDING COVERAGE

COMPANY LETTER	A	National Union Fire
COMPANY LETTER	B	Censtar
COMPANY LETTER	C	
COMPANY LETTER	D	
COMPANY LETTER	E	

## INSURED

Oil Process Co.  
5756 Alba St.  
Los Angeles, CA. 90058

## COVERAGES

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES.

TYPE OF INSURANCE	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFFECTIVE DATE (MM/DD/YY)	POLICY EXPIRATION DATE (MM/DD/YY)	ALL LIMITS IN THOUSANDS	
<b>GENERAL LIABILITY</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLAIMS MADE <input type="checkbox"/> OCCURRENCE OWNERS & CONTRACTORS PROTECTIVE	EG-HCL8019330	05/31/87	09/12/88	GENERAL AGGREGATE \$1,000 PRODUCTS-COMP. OPS. AGGREGATE \$1,000 PERSONAL & ADVERTISING \$1,000 EACH OCCURRENCE \$1,000 FIRE DAMAGE (AA) ONE FIRE \$ 50 MEDICAL EXPENSE (ANY ONE PERSON) \$ 1	
<b>AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALL AUTO <input type="checkbox"/> OWNED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> SCHEDULED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> HIRED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> NON-OWNED AUTOS <input type="checkbox"/> GARAGE LIABILITY	EG-HBA8121223	05/31/87	09/12/88	COLL. \$ 1,000 BODILY INJURY (PER PERSON) \$ BODILY INJURY (PER ACCIDENT) \$ PROPERTY DAMAGE \$	
<b>EXCESS LIABILITY</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER THAN UNREINS. & FORM	NEX 263U9A	05/31/87	05/31/88	EACH OCCURRENCE \$ 5,000 AGGREGATE \$ 5,000	
<b>WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS LIABILITY</b>				STATUTORY \$ EACH ACCIDENT \$ DISEASE-POL. CO. LIM. \$ DISEASE-EACH EMPLOYEE	
<b>OTHER</b> A Pollution legal Liability	PL1 7077156	09/12/86	09/12/87	1,000,000 per loss 2,000,000 total all losses	

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS/LOCATIONS/VEHICLES/RESTRICTIONS/SPECIAL ITEMS

## CERTIFICATE HOLDER

## CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, THE ISSUING COMPANY WILL ENDEAVOR TO MAIL \_\_\_\_\_ DAYS WRITTEN NOTICE TO THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER NAMED TO THE LEFT. BUT FAILURE TO MAIL SUCH NOTICE SHALL IMPOSE NO OBLIGATION OF LIABILITY OF ANY KIND UPON THE COMPANY, ITS AGENTS OR REPRESENTATIVES.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

# STATE COMPENSATION INSURANCE FUND

HOME OFFICE

SAN FRANCISCO

ANNUAL RATING ENDORSEMENT

IT IS AGREED THAT THE CLASSIFICATIONS AND RATES PER \$100 OF REMUNERATION APPEARING ON THE CONTINUOUS POLICY ISSUED TO THIS EMPLOYER ARE AMENDED AS SHOWN BELOW

REVIEW YOUR NEW RATES FOR THE PERIOD INDICATED IF YOUR NAME OR ADDRESS SHOULD BE CORRECTED OR IF INSURANCE IS NOT NEEDED FOR NEXT YEAR, PLEASE TELL US

## IMPORTANT

THIS IS NOT A BILL

SEND NO MONEY UNLESS STATEMENT IS ENCLOSED

THE RATING PERIOD BEGINS AND ENDS AT 12 O'AM  
PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

~~RATING PERIOD 1-24-87 TO 1-24-88~~

**OIL PROCESS COMPANY**  
3756 ALBA  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90058

DEPOSIT PREMIUM	\$4,088.00
MINIMUM PREMIUM	\$360.00
PREMIUM ADJUSTMENT PERIOD	MONTHLY
	& 5C

NAME OF EMPLOYER- OIL INC  
DBA OIL PROCESS CO  
A CORPORATION

CODE NO. PRINCIPAL WORK AND RATES EFFECTIVE TO 03-24-88

5742 SALESPERSONS-OUTSIDE. 1.20

5227 CONSTRUCTION OR ERECTION PERMANENT YARDS 7.00

5810 CLERICAL OFFICE EMPLOYEES-N.O.C. 70

5511 ANALYTICAL OR TESTING LABORATORY 2.70

5296 OILDRUMS-DELLS-TRUCK SERVICE 2.00

USE COMPANIES IN OTHER COMMERCIAL RATES

TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUAL PREMIUM \$92,603

COUNTERSIGNED AND ISSUED AT SAN FRANCISCO FEBRUARY 26, 1987 POLICY FORM # 21

373 811234



ADDRESS: COMMISSION  
TO THE COMMISSION  
CALIFORNIA STATE BUILDING  
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102  
TELEPHONE: 398-1111

IN FILES AND  
AL 113 62

**Public Utilities Commission**  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

**FREIGHT BILL REQUEST**

FILE NO. FF 310

OIL PROCESS COMPANY  
5756 ALBA ST  
LOS ANGELES

CA 90058

MAIL REPLY TO:  
California Public Utilities Commission  
Freight Economics Branch  
STATE BUILDING  
San Francisco, California 94102

20

The Public Utilities Commission has established a continuing study of the transportation of all commodities over the highways of California by randomly selected carriers. Each carrier will submit the requested information at various intervals during the year.





CALIFORNIA STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

**USE FUEL TAX PERMIT**

ACCOUNT NUMBER

10 05/84 FF AS 14-689308

Oil Process Co.  
Oil, Inc.  
5756 Alba St  
Los Angeles, CA 90058

IS HEREBY AUTHORIZED PURSUANT TO USE FUEL TAX LAW TO USE  
FUEL SUBJECT TO THE USE FUEL TAX

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION

THIS PERMIT IS VALID UNTIL REVOKED OR  
CANCELLED BUT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE

BT-442-UF REV. 8 (9-82)

EST. 247-87 27400-55, 9-82 247-007

## CALIFORNIA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

1020 NINTH STREET, SUITE 300  
SACRAMENTO CA 95814

(15) ABC

JAN 28 1986

CERTIFIED MAIL  
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTEDOil Inc./dba Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90058SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF 1986 APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION  
WITH THE CALIFORNIA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

The California Waste Management Board (CWMB) has received your application for registration as a Used Oil Hauler, Transfer Facility Operator and/or Recycler for calendar year 1986.

Please be advised that the CWMB has approved your application for registration. Enclosed you will find the appropriate Certificates of Registration for your company and vehicle(s).

You have been registered with the California Waste Management Board to operate as a:

- ☒ Used Oil Hauler
- ☒ Used Oil Transfer Facility Operator
- ☒ Used Oil Recycler

The following vehicles have been registered with the CWMB:

Tag No.	License No.	Tag No.	License No.
0916	XK1774	0917	XK1493
0918	XK1773	0919	IB3921

To ensure that each vehicle is properly registered, please check to be certain that the correct license numbers have been inscribed on the registration tags and that THE APPROPRIATE TAG IS AFFIXED TO THE PROPER VEHICLE.

Should you have any questions or concerns regarding the registration of your company, facility or vehicles, do not hesitate to contact Ken Tipon of my staff at (916) 322-2650 or (916) 322-6165.

Sincerely,

*Ken Tipon for*

Dennis P. Stone, Manager  
Resource Conservation Division

Enclosure



CITY OF LOS ANGELES  
CALIFORNIA

BOARD OF  
PUBLIC WORKS  
COMMISSIONERS

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DEPARTMENT OF  
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DIRECTOR  
HARRY M. SIZEMORE  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

SUITE 1400 CITY HALL EAST  
200 NORTH MAIN STREET  
LOS ANGELES, CA 90012  
(213) 485-5112

FEB 16 1988

Mr. John J. Lidyoff  
Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90058

CORRECTION TO INDUSTRIAL WASTE PERMIT CONDITIONS

Recently you received final industrial waste permit conditions for your facility located at 5756 Alba Street (W-443069). This letter is to notify you of an error in this permit, and to supply you with a corrected version. On page 9, Section 5a), the minimum frequency of analysis for total toxic organics per EPA test method 625, should read "Once per week".

If there are questions regarding this correction, please call Paul Costa at (213) 485-7580.

*Delwin A. Biagi WV*  
DELWIN A. BIAGI  
Director

Enclosure: corrected Industrial Waste permit for Oil Process Company

PJC2 60/pcb



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF NOTIFICATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITY

This is to acknowledge that you have filed a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity for the installation located at the address shown in the box below to comply with Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Your EPA Identification Number for that installation appears in the box below. The EPA Identification Number must be included on all shipping manifests for transporting hazardous wastes; on all Annual Reports that generators of hazardous waste, and owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities must file with EPA; on all applications for a Federal Hazardous Waste Permit; and other hazardous waste management reports and documents required under Subtitle C of RCRA.

EPA ID NUMBER

CA0050000050

INSTALLATION ADDRESS

DIL PROCES CORP  
5756 BLVD ST  
LOS ANGELES

CA 90018

5756 BLVD ST  
LOS ANGELES

CA 90018

Oil Process Company  
Permits Issued - Continued

PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER

- |  |                |
|--|----------------|
| - 3. Los Angeles City Department of<br>Building and Safety, Laboratory<br>Class B    | F323585-76-238 |
| - 4. Los Angeles City Department of<br>Building and Safety, Hazardous<br>Materials   | F323585-76-828 |
| - 5. City of Los Angeles Business<br>License   | 906536-05      |
| - 6. City of Los Angeles Certificate<br>of Occupancy - Hazardous Waste<br>Facility   |                |
| - 7. City of Los Angeles Certificate<br>of Occupancy, Hazardous Waste<br>Incinerator |                |

MISCELLANEOUS PERMITS

1. Certificate of Insurance
2. State Compensation Insurance Fund.
3. Public Utilities Commission, State of California  
Freight Bill Request
4. California State Board of Equalization, Use  
Fuel Tax Permit.
5. California Waste Management Board

STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

\*\*\* HAZARDOUS WASTE HAULER REGISTRATION \*\*\*

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTERED HAULER :

Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90058

HAULER REGISTRATION NO. : 0227

EXPIRATION DATE : August 31, 1988

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE FIRM NAMED ABOVE IS DULY REGISTERED TO HAUL HAZARDOUS WASTE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 6.5, DIVISION 20 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE AND CHAPTER 30, DIVISION 4, TITLE 22 OF THE CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE.

THIS REGISTRATION MUST BE CARRIED IN THE VEHICLE USED TO TRANSPORT HAZARDOUS WASTE.

  
(AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE)

8-10-87  
(Date)

PERMITS ISSUED TO OIL PROCESS COMPANY

PERMIT

PERMIT NUMBER

Federal:

1. United States Environmental  
Protection Agency

CAD 050 806 850

State of California:

1. State of California Department  
of Health Services, Part B
2. State of California Department  
of Health Services,  
Transportation
3. California Highway Patrol  
Hazardous Material Transportation
4. State of California Board of  
Equalization, Treatment Facility  
Permit

CAD 050 806 850

0227

51016

SR AS 14-689298

County of Los Angeles:

1. Los Angeles County Health License
2. South Coast Air Quality Manage-  
ment District, Air Pollution
3. South Coast Air Quality Manage-  
ment District, Waste Water  
Treatment
4. South Coast Air Quality Manage-  
ment District, Oil Storage

536607

129938

129939

333973

City of Los Angeles:

1. Los Angeles City Fire Department  
Permit to Construct
2. City of Los Angeles Department  
of Public Works, Sewer Indus-  
trial Discharge Permit

48129

W-443069

FX-4 CBI Determined



**FILE COPY**

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN, Governor

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES**

107 SOUTH BROADWAY, ROOM 8 48  
LOS ANGELES CA 90012



**"confidential business information"**

**Facility:**

Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, California 90058  
Los Angeles County

**HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT**

ID Number: CAD 050806850

Effective Date: June 3, 1985

Expiration Date: June 3, 1990

**Operator:**

Oil Inc.  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, California 90058

Pursuant to Section 25200 of the California Health and Safety Code, this Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is hereby granted to Oil Inc. The granting of this permit is subject to the conditions set forth in Attachment A which consists of 26 pages.

*Richard P. Wilcoxon*

Richard P. Wilcoxon, Chief  
Toxic Substances Control Division

Date June 3, 1985

In Reply to T-3-2  
Refer to: P(C7)P236

John J. Lidyoff  
President,  
Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90052

Dear Mr. Lidyoff:

On September 23, 1987, a hazardous waste investigation was conducted at the Oil Process Company. During the course of this investigation, information was gathered in accordance with Section 3007 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. A copy of our report is enclosed for your information.

EPA routinely provides copies of investigation reports to State agencies. Such releases will be handled according to the basic rules governing business confidentiality claims contained in the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Part 2). Any claim of confidentiality should be made within fifteen (15) working days from the receipt of this letter. EPA will construe a failure to furnish timely comments as a waiver of the confidentiality claim.

If you have questions related directly to technical aspects of this report, please contact Donn Zuroski at (415) 974-8591. Questions related to compliance with your Interim Status Document (ISD) should be directed to the Los Angeles office of the State Department of Health Services at (213) 620-2380.

Sincerely,

Pierre Belanger  
Chief, Field Inspections Section

Enclosure

cc: Paul Blais, DOHS-HQ (w/encl.)  
Richard Ross, DOHS-HQ (w/o encl.)  
Angelo Bellomo, DOHS-Los Angeles (w/encl.)  
bc: Karen Schwinn (T-2)  
Michele Dermer (T-4-2)  
Donn Zuroski (T-3-2)

reference #10



RCRA INSPECTION REPORT  
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY, REGION 9  
TOXICS AND WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION  
FIELD OPERATIONS BRANCH

Purpose: RCRA Investigation

Facility: Oil Process Company  
5756 Alba Street  
Los Angeles, CA 90058

Facility ID Number: CAD050806850

Report Number: R(87)E238

Date of Inspection: September 23, 1987

EPA Investigators: Donn Zuroski  
Geologist

William Weis III  
Environmental Scientist

Facility Representative: John J. Lidyoff  
President

Report Prepared By: Donn Zuroski

Report Date: November 5, 1987

## BACKGROUND

Oil Process Company received a Hazardous Waste Facility permit from the state of California on June 3, 1985. Oil Process Company is both a treatment facility and a transporter. The focus of this report is treatment and storage.

## INVESTIGATION

### TREATMENT

This facility receives aqueous waste contaminated with oil and heavy metals and batch treatment sludges. The wastes are categorized into 3 streams: hazardous; non-hazardous; and sludges.

The treatment process employs neutralization, chemical oxidation, sand filtration, flocculation, sedimentation, carbon absorption, tower air stripping, and pressure filtration. The end products are effluent, VOC's, and sludge cake.

The effluent is tested for local treatment standards before being sent to the sewer. If the effluent does not meet local treatment standards, it is sent back through the treatment system. The VOC's from the stripping tower are manifested to the Rollins facility in Texas for incineration. When the carbon in the absorption system is saturated (spent) it is sent off site for regeneration. Note that the carbon contains "F" wastes and is not manifested off site. The sludges are sent through either a filter press or a vacuum filter system. The supernatant is sent to the flow through tank treatment system. The filter cake is manifested off site as H.W. to a Class I landfill.

Baker tanks are used to hold waste before being sent through the treatment system. The treatment system is enclosed by a berm, but the baker tanks are not bermed. At the time of the inspection large areas below the baker tanks were contaminated with waste that had dripped from the valves.

### CONTAINER STORAGE

At the time of the inspection several containers of waste were stacked along the back fence. These containers included 55-gallon drums and 5-gallon cans. The storage and management of the containers was very poor. Violations are noted in the attached checklist. The facility representative stated that Oil Process Company does not normally store drums but that

this facility is also a transporter of H.W. and these drums were rejected by Casmalia and were waiting to be returned to the generators.

#### VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE

During the inspection the storage violations were explained in detail. Berms were recommended as secondary containment for the Baker tanks. The facility representative stated that these problems would be corrected as soon as possible. Documentation of the corrective actions taken by Oil Process Company is included as attachment A. Note that the facility representative was eager to comply with RCRA regulations.

POTENTIAL VIOLATIONS

40 CFR 265.31

This facility is not designed, constructed, maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of fire, explosion, or releases of H.W. to the environment.

40 CFR 265.35

The drum storage area does not have adequate aisle space for unobstructed movement of fire, spill control and decontamination equipment in an emergency.

40 CFR 265.171

The facility does not transfer H.W. from containers not in good condition or leaking containers to containers in good condition.

40 CFR 265.173(a)

Containers in storage are not stored closed. -

40 CFR 265.173(b)

Containers in storage are not managed to prevent rupture or leakage.

40 CFR 265.73(b)(2)

The location and quantity of each waste in the facility is not recorded. The drums in storage were not accounted for.

40 CFR 262.20

Spent carbon containing "F" and other hazardous wastes is sent off site without a manifest.

ATTACHMENTS

Checklist

Photos

Attachment A      Documentation of voluntary corrective actions

Attachment B      Checklist provided by Oil Process Company.

## **POOR LEGIBILITY**

ONE OR MORE PAGES IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE DIFFICULT TO READ  
DUE TO THE QUALITY OF THE ORIGINAL